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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO,

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

EXTRA COPIES.

Extra copies of this morning's PRESS AND TRIBUNE may be had at the counting room, No. 51 Clark street, and at the news depots.

FOURTH PAGE.

The great length of Mr. Lovejoy's speech throws Live Matters, etc., on the fourth page.

LOVEJOY'S SPEECH.

There has been no speech delivered in either branch of Congress during the present session that created so great excitement, or elicited so free a display of the worst phase of plantation manners, as that which we print this morning. The extraordinary conduct and brutal language of the fire-eaters during its delivery, and the subsequent difficulty between Potter and Pryor, growing out of the unprecedented attempt of the latter to intimidate and put down Mr. Lovejoy, as well as the various accounts of the speech given by Washington letter-writers, have led to an universal desire to see it. In order that this desire may be gratified on the part of the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, at the earliest possible moment, we publish it this morning from a copy of the Globe, received by Saturday night's mail, and having neither time nor room for comment. We still have something to say, both as to the speech and the scenes attending its delivery, hereafter.

OUR RIBBON APPROPRIATION.

After all we are likely to lose the unexpended part of the appropriation for the Chicago harbor—some $45,000. The passage of a bill through both Houses, a few days ago, authorizing the expenditure of this sum, in the face of the refusal of Mr. Secretary Cobb to permit it, it was believed had settled the matter beyond further cavil on the part of Democratic officials; but it seems sufficient allowance was not made for Democratic hostility to the improvement of harbors and rivers in the free states at the cost of the federal government. We knew that the legislation of that party of late years, whenever and wherever it possessed the power, had been based entirely upon the hypothesis that our government was formed for the exclusive purpose of perpetuating and extending the institution of slavery, and that whatever portion of the confederacy refused to engage in the business of nigger-driving and nigger-breeding, had no claim to any share of its favors; but in view of the approaching Presidential election, we had come to the conclusion that this small boon was to be conceded to the Northwest—a sort of sub to the whale—for the purpose of securing votes in this section. But neither the smallness of the sum nor the selfish object for which it was so grudgingly conceded furnishes a satisfactory reason for permitting the appropriation to stand. The President has not the nerve to veto it; but all the resources of parliamentary tactics are to not be exhausted, if necessary, to strangle it. The first step has already been taken. Two or three days since, taking advantage of the absence of several Republican Senators, Mr. Clay of Alabama, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed, and the motion prevailed. It is doubtful whether the Democratic majority of the Senate will suffer the bill to be put again upon its passage, or that a sufficient number of Democratic members will unite with the Republicans to pass it, if another vote upon it is reached. We have probably heard the last of the appropriation for the Chicago Harbor this session. Until the free States send men to Congress who believe that the federal government owes something to those sections of the confederacy in which slavery has no foothold, it is folly to look for any different treatment.

For Pike's Peak.

The following companies for Pike's Peak passed over the ferry at Omaha from March 31 to April 3d: Sodway's company, Sauk county, Wis., 3 wagons, 6 men; Knox's company, Madison, Wis., 3 wagons, 4 men; Ely's company, Washington county, New York, 1 wagon, 4 men; Harrison's company, Whiteside county, Ill., 1 wagon, 6 men; Breckenridge's company, Sangamon county, Ill., 2 wagons, 4 men; Wood's company, Sauk county, Wis., 1 wagon, 4 men; Swine's company, Illinois, 1 wagon, 4 men; Anderson's company, Richland county, Wis., 1 wagon, 6 men; Yail's company, Sarajoo county, New York, 1 wagon, 2 men; G. Bartsell's company Berlin, Wis., 1 wagon, 4 men. A large number of companies from Iowa and Minnesota, which we have not enumerated, passed the ferry during the same period.

Wisconsin Judicial Election.

Our Wisconsin exchanges during the past week have conceded the election of Dixon, the Independent candidate for Chief-Justice, by a small majority; but the following dispatch from Madison to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, puts a different face upon the matter, and renders the result extremely doubtful, with the chances in favor of Sloan, the straight Republican candidate:

[Special Dispatch to the Sentinel.]
MADISON, April 13, 1860.

Twenty-nine counties give Sloan 4,997 majority. Ten same counties last fall gave Dixon 3,429. According to the estimates on the number of the counties, Sloan has a majority of 271 votes in the State.

Illness of Dr. Keitt.—The friends and neighbors of Dr. Keitt, recently murdered in Florida, had a meeting and resolved as follows:

That the slaves Israel and Allen, of the late Dr. Keitt, be hung, and that John and Zelius, the slaves of Dr. Keitt, receive each fifty stripes a day, and the woman Melvina twenty-five stripes a day, for ten consecutive days, Sundays excepted, and that they then be banished from the State.

At a later hour of the day, the jury, through their foreman, returned the following amendment to their verdict, which was adopted:

Whereas, circumstances have transpired that since the jury that tried the slave Israel to stamp their view of the case, they therefore unanimously recommend that his sentence be commuted to banishment from the State."

Slaveholding has been justly designated as the sum of all villany. Put every crime perpetrated among men into a moral crucible, and dissolve and refine them in the fire, and a residuum of amalgam is slaveholding. It has the violence of robbery.

A MEMBER—You are joking.

Mr. LOVEJOY—No, sir, I am speaking in dead earnest, before God, God's own truth. It has the violence of robbery, the blood and cruelty of piracy; it has the obscene and brutal taste of polygamy, all combined and concentrated in itself, with aggravations that neither one of these crimes ever knew or dreamed of.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the justification of slavery is placed, so far as I know, mainly upon these grounds: the inferiority of the enslaved race; the fact that enslaving men imparts Christianity and civilization to them; and thirdly, the guarantees of the Constitution. These are all the three main arguments presented to justify slavery, and consequently to justify its expansion. Why, I hold that the fire-eater, extreme men, as they are called, on this question, are the only men who have the logic of it. I am right or the fire-eaters are right. If slavery is right, it ought to be right in Kansas. If it is wrong in Kansas, it is wrong everywhere.

Now, sir, in regard to the first point—the inferiority of the enslaved race. We may consider the question of fact that it is inferior; does it follow, therefore, that it is right to enslave a man simply because he is inferior? This, to me, is a most abhorrent doctrine. It places the weak everywhere at the mercy of the strong; it would place the poor at the mercy of the rich; it would place those that are deficient in intellect at the mercy of those that are gifted in mental endowments.

The principle of enslaving human beings because they are inferior is this: If a man is a cripple, trip him up; if he is old and weak, and bowed with the weight of years, strike him, for he cannot strike back; if idiotic, take advantage of him, and if a child, deceive him. This, sir, this is the doctrine of Democrats and the doctrine of devils as well, and there is no place in the universe outside of the five points of hell and the Democratic party where the practice and prevalence of such doctrines would not be a disgrace. [Laughter.] If the strong are the rightful lords of the universe the weak here, it would justify angels in enslaving men, because they are superior; and archangels in turn would be justified in subjugating those who are inferior in intellect and position, and ultimately it would transform Jehovah into an infinite Juggernaut, rolling the huge wheels of his Omnipotence——

[Mr. Potter had advanced into the area, and occupied the space fronting the Democratic benches.]

Mr. LOVEJOY—It is simply by this contest with fire concentrating in me, as I said, from the start, that Christian woman went from free States and the Christian woman of slave States—who have not the poor privilege that Sarah of old had of sending Hagar and Ishmael into the wilderness—maintained their purity and Christian character, and their testimony against the system, that they were prevented from that reconsecration to barbarism.

Several MEMBERS—That is what he said before.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Sir, if you step into the Smithsonian Institute, or into the Patent Office, you will find implements of husbandry imported from Japan and China, showing just about the same development in civilization as the implements that you find on the plantations. Now, sir, the truth is, that the practice of slaveholding drags slaveholding communities further below the plane of the Christian civilization of the age, than the civilization which that system relieves elevates him above the plane of heathenism by being held in these Christian communities. Sir, how do they impart civilization and Christianity? It is not by the process of Christianizing a race to turn them over into brutism without any legal marriage. Among the four million slaves in this country, there is not a single marriage that is legal. They have not a father or child. There is not a single home or hearthstone among these four million. And you propose to civilize and Christianize a people systematically by trampling upon those most sacred of all relations, and without having those relations sanctioned and protected by law.

Mr. Chairman, no community can make one step of progress in civilizing a race till you give them homes; till you protect the sanctity of the home, as we hold it should be protected in regard to these Mormons on the plains of Utah. Christianizing them, sir! Christianizing them by a new process. The slave States have a right to a new exclusive patent for it. Taking them out in the night of the darkest heathenism, and without not long ago in the State of Tennessee, by a Presbyterian elder, and laid down on his face on the ground, his knees on and feet extended to their utmost tension, and tied to pickets, and the Gospel whipped into him with the broad side of a hand-saw, discolored whelps of succulent flesh, and gristles between the teeth every time this Gospel agency fell upon the naked and quivering flesh of the tortured convert. [Laughter.]

A Democratic MEMBER—Did he get the Gospel in? [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY—Christianized as a young girl was Christianized in this city since the session of Congress commenced, stripped and sent to the garret, and found dead in the morning, with blood coming from nose and ears.

A Democratic MEMBER—Where does that authority come from?

Mr. LOVEJOY—I do not know whether religious rites were had or not. I suppose some pro-slavery priest was invited in to utter incantations over the body. I do not know but then might have whipped in Christianity enough to save her precious and never dying soul. [Laughter.] And there was found a good blood-washed robin in mantled and decorated with white ribbons, and placed in the bosom, followed by a hack containing, I presume, the murderess, and my attention is called to the contrast—Eliza and Lovejoy, there is a share funeral! In that tragedy, thank God, to vindicate the principles baptized in his blood. You may shed his blood, and with them, Republican party will spring up in Kentucky and in all the slave States ere long; and these disunionists and gentlemen whom you see so violent now, will be displaced by men of principle, and they may be so without being offensive—more sensible men.

I believe in that doctrine. I do not endorse every expression in the Helper book, for I have not studied every expression; but the philosophy of the book, the idea of organizing a party in the slave States, as against slavery, I am in favor of, and I expect to see it accomplished. What is the objection to the book? The objection is that a citizen of the United States, an American citizen, addressed himself to his fellow citizens in a peaceful way, through the press, and for that you find all this excitement. You say that he must be hanged, and that any man who signed a recommendation for the circulation of the book is a "blighting, blasting, burning, withering curse," and must not occupy that chair.

I want to know if it has come to this? Has not an American citizen a right to speak to an American citizen? I want the right of uttering what I say here, in Richmond. I claim the right to say what I say here, in Charleston.

Mr. ROBINSON—You had better try it.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Yes, sir. I am going to invoke the aid of the General Government to protect me, as an American citizen, in my rights on an American citizen. I am going to England to-day, and in London, or anywhere else, discuss the question of Church and State; I can discuss the question of a monarchial government in connection with a republican form of government. I can do this anywhere in England, but I cannot go into a slave State and open my lips in regard to the question of slavery.

Mr. MARVIN, of Virginia.—No; we would hang you higher than Haman.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I cannot go to a slave State and utter my sentiments to free citizens like myself.

Mr. MILES—Can you go to England and incite the laboring classes to murder the aristocracy, or to assassinate the Queen?

Mr. LOVEJOY—I have no desire to, nor have I any desire to incite such things any where else; but I claim the right of discussing the question of slavery anywhere, on any square foot of American soil over which the stars and stripes float, and to which the privileges and immunities of the Constitution extend. [Laughter.] Within the limits of the United States, and I claim the right of every citizen in a slave State have all the rights in the Territories that a citizen of a free State has. You have the right, I concede, to go into the common Territories with your slaves, and there they are in the habit of making out the laboring classes in the northern States as "greasy mechanics," "filthy operatives," "small fisted farmers," and they jeer at us as wore-tied operatives. The most insulting language can be, and is, used in the free States without molestation or injury. Yet they say, "if you come here and utter the sentiments which you sincerely believe, we will hang you." If a mechanic from a free State goes there and utters the sentiment that he thinks—if they had more white laborers and fewer black ones, that labor in the South would be more respectable—what do you do with him? Denude him, scourge him, and, to intensify the indignity, you drive the knotted thong, by the hand of a slave, deep in his quivering flesh; then bar and bolt him; and then put him on the cars, still naked, to be sent a long distance, and threaten with violence the man who has the compassion to give him a cup of cold water. And finally, after having jeered at every station along the route, this victim of your cruelty, a free citizen, crawls into a station and finds a place where he can get a decoction of an hostler to hide his nakedness.—You drive away young ladies that go to teach school; imprison or exile preachers of the Gospel; and pay respect to your opinions in regard to slavery of abolition against the agents of your creditors.

Mr. BARKSDALE—The meanest slave in the South is your superior. [Cries of "Order!" from the Republican side.]

Mr. MARVIN, of Virginia—I hope gentlemen from the South will let him talk as he pleases; but go away and not listen to him.

A MEMBER, on the Republican side—Well, go. "Stand not on the order of your going, but go at once."

Mr. LOVEJOY—Mr. Chairman, I say I claim the privilege of going anywhere and everywhere within the limits of this American Republic, as a free citizen, unmolested, and of uttering, in an orderly and legal way, any sentiment that I choose to utter; and yet, all the allowed to do it? Are we, for that, in these United States, to be subjected to violence, outrage, tar and feathers, burning, imprisonment, and the gallows? I assert the question. I know that gentlemen say that self-preservation is the first law of nature; but if you cannot keep slavery and allow free discussion, then I say, in God's name, before free discussion, and yet all the rights of free citizens are to be sacrificed to that Moloch of slavery, that Moloch must be immolated at the shrine of liberty, free speech, free discussion, and all the rights that cluster around an American citizen.

Why, Mr. Chairman, a citizen of Rome, when the scourge was already upraised, and about to fall upon him, if he uttered the cry, "I am a Roman citizen," it arrested that scourge. Well, sir, is not there more of a charm, is it not a prouder position to be an American citizen, than to be a Roman citizen? And are we, in the nineteenth century, living under this Constitution, with our free institutions—are our persons and our rights to be less sacred than they were under the old Roman administration, eighteen centuries ago and more? That is my response to the question why I recommend the circulation of the Helper book.

Now, what about Brown? [Cries of "Let's have it!"] This affair of John Brown brings us to the reality of things. This raid comes from no white slavery, and makes no ask, is slaveholding right? and, if so, what rights has it? When the curtain rose and startled the nation with this tragedy, John Brown lay there like a wounded lion, and when his eye caught a saber cut on his brow, bonfires gushed in his side, the blood oozing out, and his itself apparently ebbing fast; around were certain little expressions of opinion species, sending out a smelling, and finally one of them yelped out: "Mr Loon, was the old war-horse that pastured on the Western Reserves with you, on the 4th of July?" The lion slowly raised his head, cast a disdainful side glance upon the inquirer, growled out a contemptuous negative, and reposed his head as before.

I is cruel to John Brown, you want me to curse him. I will not curse John Brown. You want me to pour out execration upon the head of old Ossawatomie. Though all the devils in the Dismal Swamp in the country all their houses with silver and proffer it, I will not curse John Brown. I do honestly consider what he did; from my stand-point, and with my conceptions of the degree of his action, that is true; but I believe that his purpose was a good one; that so far as his own motives indged God were concerned, they were honest and truthful; and no one can deny that he stands head and shoulders above any other character that appeared on the stage in that tragedy, from beginning to end; from the time he marched into Harper's Ferry to the time when he was strangled by Governor "Fusion." [General laughter.]

He was not guilty of murder or treason. He was not guilty of treacherously violating the statute against aiding slaves to escape; but no blood was shed, except by the panic-stricken multitude, till Stevens was struck upon a bloody stump of a tree. The only murder was that of Thompson, who was snatched from the heroic protection of a woman, and riddled with balls at the railroad track. Perhaps some assertion may be made in regard to the other victims than Brown, Stevens, and Hazlett.

As I remember, Mr. Chairman, this bringing of the question of slavery, and with it other this Calhoun has upon earth? I say no right. My honest conviction—and I do not know why gentlemen need take offense; they need not get mad at my honest convictions—is, that all these slaveholding laws have the same moral power and force that rules among pirates have for the distribution of their booty in regard to slaves among robbers have for the division of their spoils; and although I do not believe gentlemen here behaved very handsomely to me, I am going to ask a question—assuming that I do mean to say that gentlemen who are slaveholders would be guilty of these particular things—that is not the point—I am talking about this matter in the court of conscience, in the court of right and wrong; and I insist that any laws for enslaving men have just the same moral force as the arrangement among robbers and pirates for distributing their spoils.

I want to know by what right you can come and make me a slave? I want to know by what right you can say that my child shall be your slave? I want to know by what right you say that the mother shall not have her child, given to her from God through the martyrdom of maternity? Hear that soft exquisite warble of a mother's love:

"Ere her infant's eyes had lit the sky,
A brooding cherub sat by its side,
And fed her, all so lovingly,
Its tiny wings upon my heart."

Now where is the wretch who would dare to go up and take that fluttering and panting birdling from the bosom of its mother, and say, "it is mine; I will sell it like a calf; I will sell it like a pig!" What right had that mother to her babe? Was it because she was "Fanny Forester," the gifted authoress; was it because she was the wife of a venerable and venerated missionary? No, it was because she was its mother; and every slave mother has just as good a title to *her* babe as "Fanny Forester" had to hers. No laws can make it right to rob her. I say, in God's name, my child is mine; and yet I have no right to mine that a slave father has not to his child. Not a particle. The same argument that proves my right to my personal liberty, proves the right of every human being to his. The argument that proves my right to my children, gives the same title, the same sacred claim to every father. They, as I, got it from their God, and no human enactment can annul the claim. No, sir, never! Therefore, every slave has a right to his freedom, in spite of your slave laws. Every slave has a right to run away, in spite of your slave laws.

I tell you, Mr. Chairman, and I tell you all that if I were a slave, and had the power, and were it necessary to achieve my freedom, I would not hesitate to fill up and bridge over the chasm that yawns between the hell of slavery and the heaven of freedom with the corpses of the slain. Give me my freedom. Hands off. Unthrottle that man. Give him his liberty. He is entitled to it from his God. With these views, I do not think, of course, it is any harm to help sway a slave. I told you that a year ago. I need not repeat it.

A MEMBER—You steal them.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I have no when a man comes and takes my child from my heartstone? Who steals when he comes and takes the babe, flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone? Who steals? Why, sir, I tell you that is more hesitation in helping a fugitive slave than I have in snatching a lamb from the jaws of a wolf, or disengaging an infant from the talons of an eagle. Sir, I have not enough the nation crouched and cowered in the presence of this stupendous wrong. Here and now I break the spell, and disenchant the Republic from the hesitation of this accursed terror. It is simply a question whether it will pay to go down into the den where the wolf is. [Laughter.] If you would only go down your hair, and crunch the bones and taste the flesh of your victims, we might let you alone; but you will not. You claim the right to go with this flesh in your teeth all over our Territories. We deny it.

My time is passing; I must go on. I wanted to say considerable more about John Brown.

Mr. ADRAIN—I propose that we give the gentleman another hour.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I will answer all questions if the House will give me more time. [Cries of "No! no!" "Give him time!" &c.

Mr. HOUSTON—Is any gentleman shall have time, but not such a man, despicable wretch as that!

Mr. LOVEJOY—When the Jews could not do anything else, they spit upon Christ, and said he was possessed of a devil. [Laughter.] One of the earliest settlements of Virginia was made by a fugitive. John Smith was captured in war, and sold to a Powhatan, chief, named Turk, and put at the task of threshing. The master rode up to the barn-door one day, and said, "Jack, you rascal, why don't you thrash faster?" Jack—*horrescat referens*—knocked his master, killed him with his flail, (oh, for a Harper's Ferry committee!) sprang into the river, swam to the shore, and escaped to the fort at Jamestown. Oh for a South-side preacher to admonish John to stay and serve his master, whose money he was, like a good "Christian slave!"

A moment, sir. Let us look at this question aside from its moral aspects. And I want to know what right a citizen of Virginia, or of Kentucky, or of Missouri, has to go into the common Territories of the United States, and I want to know what right a citizen of a free State has, and I want to know why he does not attempt to assert his right?

Mr. BOCOCK—Yes sir. The gentleman comes from a slave State, in which they are in the habit of making out the laboring classes in the northern States as "greasy mechanics," "filthy operatives," "small fisted farmers," and they jeer at us as wore-tied operatives. The most insulting language can be, and is, used in the free States without molestation or injury. Yet they say, "if you come here and utter the sentiments which you sincerely believe, we will hang you." If a mechanic from a free State goes there and utters the sentiment that he thinks—if they had more white laborers and fewer black ones, that labor in the South would be more respectable—what do you do with him? Denude him, scourge him, and, to intensify the indignity, you drive the knotted thong, by the hand of a slave, deep in his quivering flesh; then bar and bolt him; and then put him on the cars, still naked, to be sent a long distance, and threaten with violence the man who has the compassion to give him a cup of cold water. And finally, after having jeered at every station along the route, this victim of your cruelty, a free citizen, crawls into a station and finds a place where he can get a decoction of an hostler to hide his nakedness.—You drive away young ladies that go to teach school; imprison or exile preachers of the Gospel; and pay respect to your opinions in regard to slavery of abolition against the agents of your creditors.

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Mr. LOVEJOY—I have no doubt of it. [Here the hammer fell.]

New Advertisements.

TO RENT.—The Pews of the CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION will be rented on THIS, (SUNDAY) EVENING, 16th inst., at 6 o'clock, after which the Annual Parish Meeting will be held for the election of Officers. apl6-3t

WANTED—By a young man who is practiced in all branches of Book-keeping, a situation as book-keeper or clerk in any other capacity. Has had considerable experience, and can furnish the best of recommendations. Address "B. K." at this office. apl6-3t

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of Two Thousand Dollars, in a strictly first-class business, which will pay from this day, one per cent. per day, net profits, without any risk of loss. Address "PARTNER," at this office. apl6-3t

WANTED—By a good Accountant, a situation as Book-Keeper or to write by the day. City references given. Address "L. F." at this office. apl6-3t

TO RENT—May First—Those well-known premises, two story Frame Dwelling, No. 751 and 753 West Jackson street; large yards, brick stable and carriage house. Apply on the premises, or at rooms each, 75 cts. per month. E. T. CUMMINGS, No. 102 Randolph street. ap.6-3t

TO RENT—Three First-Class Frame Dwellings, opposite the residence of Philo Carpenter, on West Lake street. Each house has gas, water and bath rooms complete. Also, four Frame Dwellings on Wood Lake street, between Union and Western streets, with gas and water. Apply to D. W. HITCHCOCK, 45 and 47 South Clark street, Room No. 15. ap16-3t

LOST—On Friday evening, a Lady's Enamel Gold Pin, with Carbuncle Setting. Any one who will return the same, will be rewarded by leaving it at SMITH'S Hardware, Lake street. ap16-2t

FOR SALE—Michigan avenue Dwelling for sale. The under-signed offers his Residence, No. 189 Michigan avenue, for sale. Lot 66 feet front. J. MILTON. 179 Michigan avenue. ap16-3t

FOR SALE—At a Great Bargain. A splendid Second-hand Rosewood Piano Forte, with all the late New Scales, Agraffe Treble and Grand Over Strung Bass. Also, Mahogany, full iron Piano Forte, with Agraffe Treble. Apply at No. 94 Lake street, (up stairs.) ap16-3t

FOR SALE.—A Fine Carriage and Draught HORSE, bay color, a fast trotter, is sound, kind in harness, and stands without tieing. Apply at 69 West Madison street. ap16-3t

THE SONS OF MALTA, one and all, are requested to attend the regular meeting on Monday evening, at half past 7 o'clock. By order of the Grand Commander. ap16-1t

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS, COAL OIL For sale at LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, ap16d3-3t-not 136 Clark Street.

TO RENT—Possession May first, 1860. A new desirable Cottage, 7 apartments, 119 N. Franklin street, 2d door south of Kinzie. apl6-3t

A two story frame house between State and Clark sts. No. 97 on Adams street, at $275 per annum. Also, a two story frame house on the rear of No. 95 Clark street, $6 per month.

A two story brick house and dwelling, 97 Wells street, between Lake and Randolph street, $250 per annum—a good business stand.

Also, with immediate possession, a tenement in Blanchard House, four rooms, $8 per month. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 129 Washington st.

150 - - Lake Street - - 150

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Cheaper Than Ever,

45c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 87c, $1.00 & $1.25

Per Yard.

BARGAINS MAY BE SECURED BY CALLING EARLY.

A. G. Downs & Co.

WOOD.—The best of dry wood at always on hand and for cheap as the cheapest, at the South end of Lake street in dep, corner of Market street. ap16-3t J. F. DEBOUDARD.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money loaned on Real Estate, Household Furniture, and other securities, for short dates or for years. Rates of interest and Liberal Advances made on consignments of Grain. GEORGE LEMKE & CO., Commission Merchants, 13 South Lasalle st. Over the Custom House. ap16-3t

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!

Twenty-Five per cent saved by purchasing your PAPER HANGINGS AT PAXON'S, 70.....LAKE STREET.....70

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in IRON, NAILS, STEEL, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. ap16 Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW GOODS!—NEW GOODS!

Squibb's Preparations,
Keith's Medicines,
Tilden's Preparations,
Tarrant's Medicines,
Select Powders,
Sugar Coated Pills,
Hegeman's Benzine,
Barnett Cocoine,

Now Goods daily arriving.

J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 144 & 146.....LAKE STREET.....144 & 146

STILES & DEAN, COMMISSION AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Room No. 11, Stiles's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

S. A. D. will attend to all business confided to their professional care in the Courts of the City and County of Chicago. ap16-3t

THE LAKE SIDE LINE. The Lake Side Line of Railroad is now complete from Chicago to Milwaukee, and the Through Express Trains of this Line will hereafter run as follows: Leave Chicago at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Leave Milwaukee at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Arrive at Chicago at 12:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Connections are made at Milwaukee with the Lake Shore Line of Steamers for Buffalo, touching at Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Green Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, Marquette, Ontonagon, Houghton, Eagle River, and Copper Harbor. Connections are made at Chicago with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and all points West. Connections are made at Chicago with the Illinois Central Railroad for Cairo, Memphis, and all points South. Connections are made at Chicago with the Michigan Southern Railroad for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. Connections are made at Chicago with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company in connection with the Lake Shore Line of Steamers for Buffalo, and all points East. Through Tickets can be procured at the Company's Office, No. 62 South Clark street, Chicago, and at the Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets. Chicago, March 26th, 1860. ap16-3t

THE HISTORY OF HAIR DYES shows that they have been in use in the Old World FOR 1000 YEARS.

Perfection is reached at last. The modern world admits the CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE,

comprises and imparts all the elements of beauty which Heaven has bestowed upon the most favored heads. The change is effected in a few mom nts.

DR. CHILTON SAYS,

after careful analysis, that it contains no "deleterious ingredients." Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. JOHN D. PARK, Agent, 134 Lake street. ap16eowly

A Word to the Aged.—In the decline of life, the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay, can only be safely supplied by some stimulating preparation which combines the strength-giving principle, without exhausting the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an invigorant and restorative, unassisted in its invaluable office, particularly when taken at bed-time. It acts like a charm upon the spirits, and tends not only to prolong life beyond the usual span, but to render it as enjoyable in its evening as in its prime. For dyspepsia, opposition to the calomel practice, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, and all the complaints special to the feebler sex, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by those friends who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases. ap16eowly

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS, STYLES AND PRICES.

NO. 1 MACHINE—Table with drawer.....$60
NO. 2 MACHINE—Table with drawer and cover.....$75
UNIVERSAL HEMMER.....$10

Chicago Salesroom 122 Lake-st.

Local Sub-Agencies wanted. Address W. M. S. YOUNG & CO., Chicago Illinois

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the St. Lawrence river, is now open for public traffic. The road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME., And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the States of the Mississippi Valley and the Provinces, and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the Eastern States, also to and from Europe, via Portland. Mahogany Rockers, Cane Seat Chairs, Lounges, Ornamental Chairs, Hair Cloth Sofas, Parlor Tables, Work Tables, Chamber Suits, with and without marbles, Mahogany and other Centre Seat Chairs and Rockers, a good assortment of all Wood, Ingrain and other Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, Blankets, Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, Cooking and Parlor Stoves.

MIRRORS.

Two large French Plate Mirrors, in rich Gilt and Ornamental Frames, with Marble Slab and Brackets. Also with-out frames. GILBERT & SAMPSON, ap16-6t Auctioneers.

HEAL the Sick.—Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach are always caused by large deposits of hurtful matter, both by bad or impure blood in those important organs, and the poisonous material in this vitiated blood, acting on the system, makes it too weak to throw off this matter by the natural channels, or if any is carried off it is a very small portion. So arise diarrhœa and dysentary, colic, costiveness, bad breath, indigestion, sadness, loss of appetite, belching of wind or the stomach, &c. To cure all these "the blood is the life," and must be perfectly pure and clean, then you cannot be sick. A short use of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will delight you. You will feel with surprise their mighty power, and be willing to say with the rest man of the west, truly they are the "mighty healer." Sold by all Druggists. ap16-1m

The history of Hair Dyes shows that they have been in use in the Old World FOR 1000 YEARS.

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Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860.

MORE OF THE DUEL.

The barbarity and essential cowardice of the Duel never had a fairer exemplification than in the difficulty between Potter and Pryor. If, in a rude age, the Duel was permitted as an appeal from wrong and injustice, it was valuable only when it pre-supposed fairness and equality in the combatants. A duel in old times between a mounted knight and a footman, or between a man in armor and one without his mail, would never have been fought. The proposition to assign all the advantages to one man, and certain death to the other, would have been scouted from one end Europe to the other, wherever indeed Chivalry had ever been heard of. But in these days, when the lance, the sword and the battle-axe are laid aside, skill with the pistol, on one side, and utter want of that skill on the other, are just as dangerous and objectionable elements of unfairness as those which would have been scouted by the manly combatants of old. Take the Potter-Pryor challenge as an example. Mr. Pryor says to himself, "Potter bit his thumb "at me; he said he bit his thumb; I will be "revenged. I am a crack shot; he is a Yankee and probably cannot shoot at all. I "have met my man in two or three instances, "without a scratch. I am accustomed to the "practice of the field. He has never fought; "he knows nothing of the code. I can kill him, "or cripple him for life, without risk; I will "send a challenge!" That this is the way in which the Virginia bully reasoned is apparent from what followed. To the invitation to go out and be fired into with a lump of cold lead, Mr. Potter sensibly replies: "No, I won't; "all the advantages are on your side. I know "nothing of your methods, and the contest "will not be equal. But meet me in "any manner in which we shall be on a "common footing, and I am your man. "Take bowie knives, and if you want "blood come on!" Pryor, whose "honor" was all agape with wounds when the challenge was sent, was calmed down as by a miracle. The advantages which he expected, by reason of his skill with the pistol, were played out; and as soon as the prospect that he, armed and mounted, could not ride down a footman with nothing but a staff in his hand, disappeared, the valiant Virginian—the representative of modern chivalry—turned tail and fled! Col. Lander, Mr. Potter's second, called out. "Ho, sir! If you must fight with weapons that are not absurd, barbarous and vulgar, just choose your shooting-irons and count me in." This, upon a protext which according to the law of duelling cannot be maintained, Pryor also declined. Hence we arrive at the conclusion that the bully will not meet a man with bowie knives, who cannot shoot; and that he has no cause of quarrel with his friend who can. The inference is irresistible.

This is the modern duel—this the working of the code upon the arbitraments of which men stake their lives! Mr. Potter has done more to show up to the country the barbarity and cowardice of both than any man in America. His action is a moral lecture, if, indeed, it be not a sermon.

THE INQUISITION IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

For some weeks past a small Border Ruffian sheet published at Golconda, Pope county, Illinois, has been trying to incite a mob to tar and feather, or otherwise lynch, a minister of the Gospel in said Pope county, named JAMES M. WEST. The Golconda *Herald*, which by the way keeps at the head of its columns, "*For President of the United States*, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS," originally charged Mr. West with "circulating incendiary documents" throughout Pope county, and intimating that some of [illegible] river to Paducah, Ky. The *Herald* called Mr. West an "imp of Baal," and suggested that a martyr's garment was being manufactured for his use. The following was the first editorial warning given to Mr. West in the columns of that paper of March 9th:

"We have been credibly informed that an Abolition preacher named West has been engaged in circulating incendiary prints throughout this and adjoining counties, and he has even went so far as to send some over to a gentleman living in Kentucky. If he has no particular desire to wear the martyr's garment—tar and feathers—he had better desist. Look out, imp of Baal, for you will be dealt with roughly, if you don't attend to your proper calling, more closely."

The further history of the case is about as follows: Mr. West procured the certificate of some twenty of his neighbors in Pope county to his peaceable, law-abiding and religious character, and, being a native of Kentucky, he obtained also a letter from some of his friends in that State to the same purport. These he incorporated in a letter to the inquisitor-general of the Golconda *Herald*, assuring him that he had done nothing which made him amenable to the laws of either Illinois or Kentucky, but maintaining distinctly his right to believe that slavery is a great national crime which should be removed at the earliest day possible consistently with the public safety. The knight of the tar bucket thereupon sent up to Williamson and Johnson counties for a counter-certificate, which he managed in some way to obtain. Twenty or thirty signatures were appended to a statement taking issue with Mr. West's bill of health as given by his neighbors in Pope county and his friends in Kentucky. Armed with this document, the *Herald* of the 30th ult. returned to the attack in a three-column article, in which the mildest penalty proposed for the obnoxious clergyman was his immediate expulsion from Pope county. Here the case rests, so far as we are advised. Whether Mr. West has been tarred and feathered, ducked in the Ohio, or merely banished from his home with confiscation of his goods, we are unable to say.

The editor of the Golconda *Herald* has undoubtedly borrowed his ideas of American liberty from Mr. Douglas' recent scheme for a white man's slave code. He has, however, outrun his principal. It becomes us to inform him that the new sedition bill is not yet a law—that persons cannot be punished in Illinois at present for their opinions, nor even for efforts to propagate their opinions—that whoever lays violent hands on Mr. West for any offense of his which yet appears, is an outlaw, liable to indictment and imprisonment. The fact that it might be difficult to enforce the laws in that part of the State against the leader and actors in a pro-slavery mob, while it adds to the cowardice of the transaction, abates not a particle from its felonious character. We give notice to Mr. E. H. HIRAM (the editor in question) and to those who may abet him in his war on a peaceable clergyman who has been charged with no crime, that if they execute the violence they threaten, they shall not escape the reckoning public opinion has in store for them, however successful they may be in evading the criminal code of the State in which they live.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

It is said by Washington letter-writers that the officers of the Government are very much puzzled to know what to do with the Japanese Embassy soon expected in this country. We take it there is but one handsome, practicable way to treat the elephant which Mr. Consul General Harris has captured, and that is to do as Gregory XIII did in 1584, when ambassadors of some of the high and mighty big-wigs and long-tails of Japan paid him a visit at Rome. They landed at Lisbon, were sent across Portugal and Spain, and thence by sea to Leghorn, and thence to the seat of the Papacy. Extraordinary honors were paid them by the Pope in person, and by all the dignitaries of the Church. They were made Knights of the Gilded Spurs, were feasted and *feted* for nearly two years at the expense of the revenues of the Holy See, and so jealously was the honor of their visit regarded that Gregory's successor refused the King of France the request that they might be suffered, at his cost, to visit his dominions. At length, they were sent back as they came, probably with an exalted idea of European civilization, and but a mean opinion of the religious institutions of Rome. At least we find that the peculiar Japanese ceremony of trampling on the cross, as a sign of contempt and hatred for the Catholic, then confounded with the Christian faith, was instituted not many decades after their return.

We see nothing for Mr. Buchanan to do except to make a Gregory of himself at once, and go in on his manners learned at more politic courts than that over which he has the honor to preside. The etiquette of one court is so like that of another, that his education at St. James and Washington will suffice to keep the Japanese from ripping up their bellies in consequence of Presidential slights; and that, we take it, is about all that he can do. If this should fail, we see nothing left for Mr. Buchanan but to rip up his own belly, so as not to be outdone in courtesy by the barbarians whom he will entertain.

But, seriously, this question of what to do with the Japanese elephant, is one of no small importance in any point of view from which it may be regarded. It is eminently proper, as the coming embassy is the only one with which the Japanese have honored any Christian nation since the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that its reception and treatment be such as will not cause this Republic to suffer by comparison with the European governments that the ambassadors will visit. In good faith, we are glad to know that Congress has put such a sum of money at the disposal of the President as will enable him to provide for the party in such a way that their Oriental vanity will be sufficiently tickled. It is altogether probable that as the end of all the compliments which the Ambassador and President may indulge, a profitable trade will spring up between the Empire and the Christian world, in which the universal Yankee nation should have the lion's share. By all means let old Buck re-enact the role of Gregory, and give the Japanese a blow-out, omitting nothing but the genuflexions, the rosary, the beads, the holy water and holy bones.

SHALL THE LANDS BE CULTIVATED?

If we mistake not, one of the subjects for discussion by the members of the Industrial Committee formed last winter, was the best and the most expeditious mode by which the vacant lands about Chicago could be brought under cultivation. We are not informed as to what plans are before the Committee, nor do we wish to anticipate their action, but as appropriate to the season we have to suggest to the owners of these lands that, as far as practicable, they endeavor at once to devote them to some useful purpose. In some cases, perhaps in most, it may be necessary for them to go to a few hundred dollars expense for a small house and to make a part or the whole of the fence; but with good management in two or three years the investment will pay very handsomely, not to speak of the rapid appreciation of the land when brought under cultivation.

There are some men in the world who recognize the duty of so using their means as to furnish employment for those who need it, while at the same time their own pecuniary interests are promoted. Both objects can, and should be, regarded in most if not all our business arrangements. The man who buys a hundred acres of land in or near the city, and lets it lie idle till, by appreciation, it makes him rich, acts upon a purely selfish not to say miserly principle, while if he rented each twenty acres of it to some poor family at a small or nominal price, who, by raising vegetables, poultry and a thousand and one little articles necessary for domestic use in a large city, could support themselves, he would confer substantial benefits upon a large number of his fellow men, while his real estate would the more surely and rapidly appreciate. Nor would the benefits of the policy we are advocating alone accrue to the owners of real estate and their tenants—or if the ten or twenty acres be sold to the cultivators at fair rates, so much the better—but the poor of the city, and the rich as well, would share in the advantage and the profits. Vegetables, poultry, &c., would become plenty and cheap, and as the more substantial provisions are furnished here at the lowest rates, the city would at once enter upon a new career of prosperity and progress. Operatives in manufactories of all kinds could then afford to live here, and the values they would add to the raw material would form a solid basis for future growth.

We trust these suggestions will be carefully considered, and, as far as possible, acted upon, by the owners of real property in and about the city. Those who are looking to the investment of capital in manufactures, or engaging personally in any department of them, should urge upon property owners the duty and advantage of the policy we are advocating. It has more to do with the prosperity of the city than any one would suppose till he examines the subject in all its relations. When drained, and with comparatively a little manure, of which the city furnishes an abundance for the hauling, the lands about Chicago make the finest gardens in the world, and yet vegetables have heretofore borne an enormous price in this market. Nor need there be any apprehension that, if all who can possibly be induced to adopt the course we recommend, the business would be overdone, and the gardeners be unable to make a good living. If ten thousand acres in and about the city were brought under cultivation within the next two years, the city would absorb, at fair rates, all the vegetables and produce that could be raised upon them. All fears, therefore, of a glut in the vegetable market of Chicago may as well be dispelled for the next dozen years at least.

We have also to hint to real estate owners, that the time to make fortunes by speculating in acres or corner-lots will not return for many years to come. Their true interest lies in making them in some way productive. In itself, land, like money, produces nothing; it is only when used that it yields an increase. Let each acre, therefore, in and around the city be cultivated, and our entire business interests will very soon feel the healthy stimulus that culture would afford.

Missouri Democratic State Convention

The Democratic State Convention of Missouri finished its labors on the 12th inst., after a protracted session of four days. The following persons were elected delegates to Charleston: J. B. Henderson, Dr. J. W. McIlhaney, R. T. Lakeman, G. A. Shortridge, John B. Clark, sen., A. A. King, George P. Dorris, James C. Craig, William Douglas, N. C. Claiborne, P. S. Wilkes, J. A. Scott, J. C. Corwin, J. F. Mentz, Col. A. Hunter, J. B. Clardy, John M. Krum, and Sam'l B. Churchill.

A resolution was introduced instructing the delegates to vote for no man for President who did not stand squarely on the Missouri Democratic platform. Considerable excitement ensued, and a number of the Charleston delegates rose successively and stated that they would not go under instructions, but that they were bound in honor to guide their action in the National Convention by the platform which had been laid down by their constituents. The resolution was accordingly tabled. The St. Louis *Republican* (Douglas organ) argues from this circumstance that a majority of the delegates are at the same time in favor of Douglas and opposed to Popular Sovereignty! The telegraph says that the delegation stands, 11 for Hunter, 2 for Douglas, 2 for Dickinson and 2 for Breckinridge.

The following is the State ticket nominated by the Convention: For Governor, Claiborne F. Jackson; for Lieut. Governor, Thomas C. Reynolds; for Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Massey; for Treasurer, A. W. Morrison; for Auditor of Public Accounts, William S. Moseley; for Attorney General, J. P. Knott; for Register of Lands, John F. Houston; for Superintendent of Common Schools, W. B. Stark; for Members of Board of Public Works, George W. Hough, Stephen Venney, Dr. W. Davis.

The Washoe Silver Mines.

We have private letters by the last steamer from California backing the largest stories yet told of the richness of Washoe (Carson Valley) Silver mines. One gentleman who has just visited the new placer says: Washoe is to California, what California has been to the other States. New discoveries are reported almost daily, and the excitement in San Francisco runs very high. There can be no rational doubt that the Eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada will speedily be prospected for hundreds of miles north and south of Carson Valley, with strong probabilities of profitable results. An increased demand for labor in California is not unlikely to result from these developments.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 12th.

A DAY AT THE NEW PENITENTIARY.

New Matters Look at Joliet.

CONVICTS BUILDING THEIR OWN PRISON.

The Prison as It Is and Is to Be.

Of a verity, numbers have started from Chicago bound for the State's Prison, with quite a different feeling from that possessed us, on a bright Spring morning, a few days since, when we found ourselves bowling out through the southern suburbs of our city, on a Chicago & Rock Island train, bound for the new Penitentiary, at Joliet, distant forty miles south-west of Chicago, the thriving and lively little city and county seat of Will county.

We had built the Prison several times (in type) from the Architects' plan. Our views from the car window have, on divers occasions, told us that a great public work was being carried on by the zebra-looking operatives who, by convict labor, are building their own prison, on the broad slope, about a mile north of Joliet; but the paper plans of what was *to be*, and the glance at what *was*, taken while at a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, were alike insufficient and meagre, and we, in view of these facts, administered to ourself a sentence of "one day in the State Penitentiary," and duly expiated the same.

Arrived in Joliet about the middle of the forenoon, we lost no time in reporting our presence to the Warden, Sam. K. Casey, whom not to know is to fall short of a due appreciation of Joliet, and its Penitentiary. We were also so fortunate as to have timed our visit with that of O. L. Wheelock, Esq., of the late firm of Boyington & Wheelock, Architects, an enduring monument to whose skill, this noble work is to stand for years to come. Though the firm have dissolved partnership, and each has an office of his own in Chicago, their joint supervision is retained as regards the carrying out of the work in accordance with their plans.

Joliet was wisely chosen as the site of the new Penitentiary, because of the there happy blending of facilities of conveyance and communication, joined with abundant and exhaustless resources for convict labor in the vast stone quarries, in the first instance of great value in the erection of the Penitentiary walls and structures, and ever afterwards as the supply of a monster stone yard, which will ever be a prominent means of employing convict labor. The quarry is owned by the State, or rather it there owns seventy-five acres, nearly every foot of which is underlaid by an exhaustless bed of the pure and compact limestone of that region. In some spots, and that for acres in extent, you may lay bare the rock at eight or twelve inches below the surface. Of its quality we can speak with more directness later in this sketch.

The grounds *eight hundred* feet square appropriated to the Prison structure and walled in, include about sixteen acres, or a third more than the famous Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. The main wall is twenty-five feet high and six feet thick. The front elevation has a southern view looking towards the town. The entrance to the prison is through the Warden's dwelling—a noble Gothic building, five stories high, and resembling a baronial castle. On each side is a range of cells, the west range five tiers in height, containing five hundred cells, and the east range four tiers in height, with four hundred cells; both ranges for males, and each range having a spacious airing-court. This central building and its wings for cells forms the larger share of the front of the enclosed quadrangle. Within the yard, on the west and north sides, at a safe distance from the walls, are to be ranged the immense workshops of the convicts. The southeast quarter of the quadrangle has an inner enclosure, a massive wall fourteen feet high, which is to be the Female Ward and Prison. The Kitchen Department is a structure connected by an iron gallery with the rear of the Warden's house, and contains the convicts' dining-room and chapel. This department is already built and is temporarily used in a rather mixed capacity in the interim now nearly ended, of the completion of the four hundred cells of the front east wing. The convicts sleep in the chapel in double tiers of bunks, and the wall of the female department has, since its completion been made their enclosure at night. The cells of the female ward are also completed and temporarily used for males.

But it is less our purpose to detail the plan of what is to be than what has been done. We found the warden at his temporary rooms in the Kitchen Department now, as we have stated, devoted to general uses. In his company with Mr. Wheelock we passed over the entire grounds.

There are now six hundred and sixty persons doing the State service in convict capacity. Of these only two hundred remain at the old penitentiary at Alton. The four hundred and sixty at Joliet are all males except fifteen. The chief employment of these is upon the erection of the Penitentiary itself. The first shovel full of earth was lifted in Sept., 1857, and as early as possible, structures were commenced, and the most trusty of the convicts at Alton were from time to time transferred to the work, which was desired by them as less irksome than their shop employments.

Since 1857 the work has steadily progressed, and yet such is its extent that it will be three full years hence before it will be completed. The east and part of the west main wall, including the northeast and southeast towers are finished, and the completion of the principal prison is promised the present season.

The entire cost of the Penitentiary will be about $750,000. The contractors are L. P. Sanger and Samuel K. Casey, the latter also the Warden. These gentlemen took the entire property at the Alton Penitentiary at a valuation of $60,000, as payment on their contract. Besides this the State in 1857 appropriated $75,000, and in the Legislature of 1859 $200,000. The sum of $284,935.92 has already been expended on the works, and the appropriations exhausted. If the contractors go on as they must and will do, it will be in reliance upon the Legislature of next winter to pay up the arrears.

Everything is being done in a most substantial manner, and after the most approved plans. Within the yard is a structure two tiers in height, containing two hundred cells, surrounded by a spacious airing-court, and an area of two acres for a yard—and this is for females. In another section of the yard is another structure two tiers in height, containing one hundred cells, for the application of the *separate* system. These cells are, in the lower range, seven feet by seventeen, and sixteen feet high; and in the upper range seven feet by fourteen, and twelve feet high; all other cells are four feet by seven, and seven feet high. Each cell has a distinct ventilating tube extending to the roof and also two registers. All the partitions, as well as the floors and ceilings of the cells, are formed *each of one stone eight inches thick*. All the buildings are to be warmed by steam. The kitchens, washrooms, and hospitals are supplied with steam fixtures of the most approved construction, and all the premises furnished with pure spring water from a perennial fountain, through a four inch pipe. All the buildings and walls rest upon a solid rock foundation. A railroad track crosses the prison grounds connecting the State quarry with the Joliet and Chicago Railroad.

The convicts wear a coat, jacket and pantaloons made of a coarse woolen fabric barred with black and white stripes an inch wide and look much like human zebras. We saw them at their dinner, a plain but substantial meal. They have an hour's intermission passed entirely at the table. At the signal of the guard they rise, don their caps, and march at a slow "lock step" into the area, where they are divided into squads of from fifteen to twenty each. To each squad belong two guards, armed with Sharpe's rifles. The word is given and away they go to their work in the quarries, one of them eighty rods, the other double that distance from the prison enclosure. The discipline is necessarily different from ordinary prison life. The convicts are turned loose in an open quarry at a distance from the walls, but the vigilant guards patrol on all sides with orders to shoot down any who attempt to escape, and the sight of the glittering barrels is a strong hint to keep within bounds.

Not long since three convicts broke this barrier and started on a run for the woods. The guard fired and one fell lamed for life with a ball through the hip. As he who fired came up to the poor fellow as he rolled on the ground he said to him, "John, what made you run, didn't you know I must shoot at you."

"Yes, Mr. ———, but I did think you would just contrive to miss me."

It had a salutary effect, this proof that the guards will not "contrive to miss," and there have been no more escapades.

Some progress has been made in the erection of the workshops. In the northeast corner rises the tall shaft of the engine room, and a splendid eighty horse power engine is busy driving the long shafting three hundred feet down the iron workers' shops. The inmates of these are busy in turning out the iron work for prison use, in bedsteads and doors for the cells, &c., &c.

There are also a small number of convicts at work in the wood shops, but this is as yet an inconsiderable amount of the labor performed. The convicts work ten hours, or from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. The rules are necessarily rigid, yet the men are uniformly treated with kindness when their conduct is of such a character as to warrant it. Their food is abundant and of the best description: indeed they are made very comfortable, and their unfortunate condition mitigated in every particular, consistent with an institution of this kind.

It is now contemplated to advance the work so far that by July next the accommodations at Joliet will suffice for the entire number of convicts when the old prison at Alton will be abandoned and dismantled. When completed the new Penitentiary will contain quarters for eleven hundred convicts, and all visitors who have experience in prison management and discipline pronounce it prospectively superior in all points to any other Penitentiary in the United States.

The present Board of Commissioners appointed by the State to superintend the work are Messrs. McMurtry, of Knox county, Buck, of Kane county, Niles, of St. Clair county, Sloe, of Cairo, and Elwood, of Joliet. These gentlemen hold monthly sessions to make up the estimates of expenditure, which range from $14,000 to $16,000 per month. James M. Jennison is foreman of the mason work, and George Duffy of the carpenter work.

We have expressed our indebtedness to the genial and wholesouled Warden, Samuel K. Casey, for his attentions, and must not forget to do justice to his efficient Deputy, Mr. Congdon, and Wm. H. Odell, the Clerk.

We came away fully impressed with the belief that the important trusts at Joliet are in good hands, that there is growing a State work which will be for long years to come the pride of her citizens.

STATE POLITICS.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.—The Republicans of Williamson county held their Convention at Marion on the 29th ult., E. B. Kelly, Chairman; G. Davis, Secretary. G. Garland, E. B. Kelly, James M. Lasley, G. Davis, G. L. Owen, James V. Price and A. Hayden were elected delegates to the Decatur Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republicans of Williamson County deem it essential to the interests of their party to give shape, form and publicity to the principles they advocate, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Republicans of Williamson county in convention assembled, do most heartily endorse the principles of the Republican party, and particularly that portion set forth in the call for the National Convention to be held at Chicago, and hereby pledge themselves to a willing support of the nominee of that Convention.

Resolved, That we cherish and revere the principles which gave birth to the grand confederacy of the States which compose the Union and deem it our most glorious privilege to reiterate and affirm the sentiments of the founders of the republic as truly embodying the political doctrines which we cherish and intend to maintain at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we advocate and endorse the doctrine of non-intervention with the institution of slavery where it already exists, but express our firm belief that it is to the interest of the United States as a nation to consecrate the Territories thereof, to free homes for free white men.

Resolved, That we as a party urge upon our representatives in Congress the necessity of a railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the most central route.

Resolved, That we recognize it as the duty of the general government to protect the rights of free intercourse and domicil between the citizens of the different states at home as fully as in foreign countries, and to maintain in all respects the equal rights of all citizens of whatever nativity, at all times and in all places.

On motion, it is ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Missouri *Democrat* and Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE for publication.

GRUNDY COUNTY.—A gentleman in Morris writes us as follows, concerning a statement recently made relative to the Grundy County Republican Convention:

MORRIS, Ill., April 13, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Yesterday's Chicago *Democrat* contains a communication from this city, which greatly surprises Republicans hereabouts. That communication informs the readers of the *Democrat* that Grundy county has gone unanimously for SWETT for Governor, and SEWARD for President. How that unanimity was ascertained is a mystery. We have held no Convention yet to select delegates to the State Convention, and will not till the 28th inst. Our primary Conventions are to be held on the 21st inst. Nor is the statement true in any sense. We are certainly not unanimous in our views respecting these candidates. My opinion is that no instructions will be given the delegates in regard to a gubernatorial candidate, but that they will go to Decatur resolved to support the best and strongest man named for the office, in their opinion, whoever he may be, and no name is yet fixed upon. This is the general expression. As to the choice for the Presidency, I am confident I am within bounds when I say that three-fourths of the Republicans of this county are in favor of the noble LINCOLN. They regard him as the strongest and most available man for the approaching canvass. Next to LINCOLN, SEWARD is our choice, but whoever may be the man, no fears but that Grundy will do her duty.

We wish to be set right, and indignantly resent such attempts to forestall public sentiment by such wanton misrepresentation. VERITAS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Hickman's Report on the President's Protest—Johnson's Homestead Bill in the Senate—The Pacific R. R. Bill, etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1860.

A profound impression was created in the House to-day by the presentation, by John Hickman, of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, upon the message of the President protesting against the action of the House in the appointment of the Covode Investigating Committee. The report was read by Mr. Hickman himself, and was listened to with the most earnest attention. The able and statesmanlike views with which Mr. Hickman confronts the President, and meets his Pecksniffian message, had a visible effect upon the opposite side of the House. The pure Jeffersonian Democracy which this incorruptible Democrat was preaching to them, seemed to call many of them back to their better political days. As, one after another, the opinions of Jefferson, Madison, Randolph and others of sacred Democratic memory, upon the prerogatives of the Executive were contrasted with those which now emanate from James Buchanan, I thought I could see, here and there among the Democratic members, the evidences of an awakened conscience. Every Republican member, every South American member, and every honest Democratic member, bestow unlimited encomiums upon this masterly production.

The report of Mr. Covode to-day, from his Investigating Committee, upon the case of the contumacious Schell, was, at the request of Mr. C., recommitted to the Committee. It will come up again at an early day. The Democracy showed sharp fight on both these measures to-day, although all the motions were merely preliminary ones. The Douglas Democrats pitched in and did battle bravely for the Administration.

In the Senate, to-day, Chesnut, the new Senator from South Carolina, gave his views on the state of the Union, which state of course he considered a very precarious one. Dissolution was the burden of his song; but so natural has it become for Democrats to talk disunion, that it is losing its novelty.

There were two test votes in the Senate to-day on the Homestead bill. One was on a motion by Mr. Hunter to postpone the consideration of the Homestead bill and take up the Indian Appropriation bill, which was lost by a tie vote.

Mr. Wade then moved to lay aside all other business for the consideration of the Homestead bill, which was carried by a majority of four.

It is now the determination of the friends of the measure to keep it before the Senate until it is disposed of. Great confidence is felt that Mr. Johnson's bill will pass. There are many things in it of which the Republicans cannot approve, but for the sake of the triumph of the Homestead principle in some form, they will vote for it under protest.

Mr. Doolittle, in presenting the petition in the Senate, the other day, in favor of the extension of Colt's patent, did not, I learn, intend to commit himself in its favor, but only presented the paper as an act of courtesy, both the Senators from Connecticut being absent at the time. Not long since he presented a petition from numerous citizens of Wisconsin, praying for the acquisition of Cuba, with which scheme he is well known to have no sympathy. Mr. D., as a general rule, has been opposed to the extension of patents, and there is no reason why he should make this an exception.

Hon. Thos. D. Eliot, of Mass., has a report on the Coolie trade prepared, which he will present to the House at an early day from the Committee on Commerce. The facts and figures in this report are such as will startle the whole world. They show that American vessels are extensively engaged in traffic worse, if possible, than the African slave trade. This document, in manuscript, covers 200 pages of foolscap.

The Tariff question is now fairly before the House. It was not touched to-day, but it cannot long be staved off. This is going to be another sore difficulty with the Democracy. The "irrepressible conflict" between Pennsylvania and South Carolina will be interesting. It will be cotton against iron, as John McQueen admitted in the House not long since.

Among the bills introduced to-day, in the House, were one for mileage reform, by Mr. Leach, of North Carolina; one by John Cochrane in relation to the carrying of specie and bullion by government vessels; and one by Eli Thayer, constituting Dacotah Territory a land district, and admitting therefrom a delegate to Congress.

The Pacific Railroad Committee closed to-day their labors preparatory to making their report, which the chairman, Col. Curtis, will present as soon as he can obtain the floor. The report, as was anticipated, recommends a single route. The following are the four routes which the Committee have had under consideration.

1. The route by the Gila River, through Arizona, near the parallel of 32 deg. This route runs very near our southern boundary, and is what is known as the "Southern Pacific Railroad route." Length 2,050 miles.

2. The route through Albuquerque, near the 35th parallel. This line also runs within four degrees of the southern boundary of the western portion of the Republic. Length, 2,141 miles.

3. The emigrant route, by the Platte Valley, through Salt Lake Valley, near the parallel of 41 deg., which is known as the Central Route, the general location of which the committee have adopted. Length, 1,772 miles.

4. The route from St. Paul to Puget Sound, which runs between the 47th and 49th parallels, very near our northern boundary. Length, 2,[illegible] miles.

The section of country through which all these lines run, it will be perceived, lies mainly between the 31st and 49th parallels, and is eighteen degrees wide. The bisecting parallel, which corresponds nearly with the boundary between Missouri and Iowa. The Committee propose the following branches on this end of the route: From Memphis, Tennessee, following up the valley of the White river to the main trunk; from Fort Smith following up the Neosho to the main trunk; and from St. Paul following the channel of the St. Peters to the south bend of that river, and thence, via Sioux City approaching the main trunk. On the Pacific end of the route it is proposed to branch at Salt Lake City for Oregon and Washington. The road by this route is estimated to cost $120,000,000. Minority reports will be made, recommending other routes.

Mr. Douglas's organ here, the *States*, has this evening an abusive article on Ex-Mayor Haines, of your city. It isn't to be expected that Mr. D. should feel very pleasant towards Chicago Mayors.

Hon. Dick Richardson, of your State, was up on the floor of the House to-day. He says that if Douglas is not nominated, the devil will be to pay. WALDO.

Seward and Lincoln.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The names of Seward and Lincoln are frequently mentioned, by letter writers and others, for President and Vice President on the same ticket. There is no doubt but a multitude of people would be highly pleased to have both those leading men on the Republican ticket. But there are obvious objections to such an arrangement.

In the first place, it is hardly probable that the National Convention would deem it good policy to ignore the element of Democratic antecedents in the party, by placing two old line Whigs on the ticket. A general policy has prevailed of selecting candidates for high office from each wing of the organization, which has worked thus far admirably in practice.

In the next place, there is a pretty general desire among the most discreet men in our ranks to take one of the candidates from a Slave State, in order to avoid the cry of sectionalism that would be raised, as was the case in 1856. If Seward and Lincoln were both nominated, it would not only be alleged that they were "sectional" candidates, but both taken from one section of the party. Whatever personal strength each might have, their running on the same ticket, instead of strengthening, would have a tendency to weaken it. Lincoln's presence on the presidential ticket would doubtless reconcile many of the conservative class in the doubtful States to support Seward. But with the double drawback above named, the load would prove too heavy for even Old Abe's great strength. If both our candidates are to be taken from the Free States, one of them should be a man of Democratic antecedents, and both should be taken from the doubtful States, or at least be entirely acceptable to them. COMMON SENSE.

SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO.

Extraordinary Proceedings in the Territorial Legislature.

A long letter, signed by S. B. Watrous, is published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, describing the scenes which occurred in the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico on the introduction of the bill to repeal the Slavery law. Mr. Watrous, who witnessed the affair, writes as follows:—

"Judge Keithley, the Speaker of the House, introduced a bill for the repeal of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature for the protection of property in slaves in this Territory; upon which a member from Santa Fe county moved that the bill be rejected. Judge Keithley then made a speech in favor of the bill, in which he was ably supported by Messrs. Garcia and Cueller, of Loccoro county. The vote was then taken upon the motion; the House refused to reject the bill, which was laid upon the table until the following day. In the meantime, the news spread like wildfire all over Santa Fe, and the members were summoned in hot haste. The following morning, on entering the House, the Speaker was handed a copy of the proceedings of a Committee appointed by the members of the House, the substance of which was, *that they could never consent to have any man preside over them who could dare to introduce so Anti-Democratic a bill* before such a high-toned National Democratic House of Representatives; and in pursuance of instructions received at the caucus held the previous night, Mr. Cueller *introduced a resolution declaring the Speaker's Chair vacant*; and after considerable delay in excusing members from voting, the resolution was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Cueller was elected to the vacant seat, and immediately qualified as Speaker of the House. This was the identical Mr. Cueller who made a strong speech the day previous in support of the very bill for the introduction of which Judge Keithley was ousted from the Chair, and thus the traitor received the reward of his treachery.

The object of this measure was to induce a belief abroad that the people of New Mexico are favorable to Slavery, when nothing is farther from the truth, as they know nothing about it. Even many members of the present Legislature were not aware of the existence of this law until the present effort was made for its repeal. It will doubtless excite surprise that a handful of office-holders and office-seekers should be able to humbug a whole people, and keep them in ignorance of matters of such vital importance to them, when it suits their private interests to do so; but to those who are aware of the actual state of things here, it is the simplest thing imaginable."

Arrival of Two more Kentucky Exiles.

We learn that Messrs. Haley and Bland, the two Kentuckians named in Mr. C. M. Clay's late correspondence, and who were attacked by the committee of citizens in Madison county, Ky., at the time Mr. Hanson was driven out, arrived in this city last evening. They state that the reports published in the Louisville and Richmond papers of the recent *emeute* are almost wholly fictitious, as *ex parte* reports, in times of excitement, are apt to be.

The facts, as stated by Mr. Haley, are that the mob committee of twenty-four armed men, on horseback, met the anti-slavery men, twelve in number, who were on foot, in Berea, and, after a short parley, fired upon them. The Bereans returned the fire, and five of the committee, it is reported, were wounded—one only severely. This ended the matter for that time. The next day, a party of several hundred came to seek Messrs. Bland and Haley, who had meanwhile taken the precaution to be out of the way. They remained among friends for about ten days, and then came to this city. Their families are still in Madison county. The excitement has nearly died away, and now consists principally of threats and muttered curses against the escaped "Abolitionists," who would doubtless fare hardly, were they to return in the present state of feeling.

Mr. Hanson is reported to be in a place of safety, and is expected to reach the city to-day.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

The Ceremony of Excommunication.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* gives the following account of the ceremony that would be performed at the then expected promulgation of the Pope's excommunication of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. As recent advices state the bull had been issued, no doubt but the ceremony has taken place:

The ceremony will take place at St. Peter's Church, with great pomp. All the Cardinals will be present; the whole church will be hung with black; the crucifix will be veiled; and torches of yellow wax will be lighted and extinguished, one after the other. There will be a grand procession of all the monastic orders to Rome who will afterwards depart for their monasteries and convents, chanting the "Miserere" as they pass through the city. The person who gives me this information does not think the sentence of excommunication will be pronounced by the Pope himself, but by a Cardinal selected for that purpose.

The Carstang and Shaw Case.

We understand that the plaintiff's counsel yesterday filed affidavits in support of the motion for a new trial, and the argument on the motion will probably take place to-day. One of the grounds of the motion is misconduct on the part of the jury—the affidavits charging that the case was talked about outside the court room between the jurors and others. It is stated that the arguments of counsel will embrace almost every point in the case that the Court will allow; and if this is met in the copious manner on the other side, it will form another interesting chapter in the case. No notice has yet been taken of the costs on either side. As it is generally assumed that Miss Carstang is insolvent, the probability is that the Clerk's fees, if no new trial is granted, will be lost excepting those incurred by defendant, for which he is responsible in case of the insolvency of plaintiff. The law compels the party seeking a new trial to give security for the costs if the motion is granted, and in Miss Carstang's pecuniary condition this will not be a very easy matter.—*Missouri Democrat*, 13th.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal, New York Aug. 4, 1859.]

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND.—SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—Small conveniences for general family use are often of more value than what are called "great inventions." It is estimated that in the United States there are at least five millions of households, in all of which the annoyance of squeaking, rickety chairs, sofas, tables, etc., is constantly experienced, and so long as furniture is in this condition there is always danger of a "smash-up." The experience of the city housekeeper, with May-day before her eyes, will readily suggest the value and convenience of a really trustworthy prepared glue, that can be instantly brought in requisition where repairs to furniture and other household wares are needful. The want of such an article is as constant and universal as the family, and hitherto it has been a want unsupplied. This, however, can be truly said no longer. Spalding's Prepared Glue seems to be all that has been desired in this direction. It is kept soluble by chemicals, retains its strength and tenacity, is convenient and always "up to the sticking point," is put up in a bottle with a brush, and sold at twenty-five cents. No housekeeper in city or country can well afford to be without a bottle of Spalding's Prepared Glue. It is just the thing for the library and schools, where books are constantly in need of repair.

☞ The Baltimore *Clipper* says that the new code of Maryland provides that—"If any person belonging to this State shall go out of this State, and there marry with any person belonging to this State, without license or publication, each of the said parties, on conviction, shall be fined one hundred dollars."

THE GREAT FLOOD.

AT COLUMBUS.

[From the Statesman, April 12th.]

The Scioto river yesterday appeared to be a point of attraction for all sorts of people, and was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys. The rains of the night previous had their anticipated effect in swelling the stream to a still greater volume than it had on Tuesday. At daylight the freshet had reached the highwater mark of the great flood of 1832, according to the authority of that mythical gentleman, the oldest inhabitant; but soon after daylight the river began to recede, and at sunset was still falling. The flats on the west side were covered to a greater depth than had been attained before. Franklinton was nearly surrounded and reduced to the extremity of an island suburb. The National Road, beyond Franklinton, was submerged for a considerable distance. The cellars to all the houses in the low lands were filled to overflowing with the all-pervading element. The water in the city sewers about State avenue backed up still further than on the preceding day, and gave the pools and ponds in and about the houses on that thoroughfare an additional inch or two. The basements of most of the dwellings there were filled, and every description of furniture could be seen floating upon the surface.

THE RAILROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

[From the State Journal, April 12th.]

We have not much in the way of news, regarding the great freshets which have flooded the country, further than we published yesterday morning, save, perhaps, some items of damage to railroads, canals and other affairs of minor importance. There is only one way to go to Pittsburg now, and that is via Morrow, and C., W. & Z. R. R., the Central Ohio Railroad being around the other side of Zanesville; but between here and there is in bad condition in the way of washed away and damaged bridges. The great trestle work, some ten miles east, has been undergoing repairs, and still is in an unfinished condition, and thus swerved about a foot from line, but can be easily replaced. The Cleveland & Pittsburg, and Steubenville & Indiana are entirely disabled. The C. C. & C. R. R. is the only line leaving from this city, but what has been damaged. The C. P. & Ind. makes connections but has felt the force of the waters. The large bridge at Loudonville, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. is washed down, leaving a serious gap on an important route. A water way on the L., M. C. & X. R. R. got loose and took about thirty feet of embankment and track down, but passengers were transferred by omnibuses to relief trains, and every train made its connections. The gap has been temporarily bridged in a safe manner, with heavy stringers. The bridge over Big Darby, twelve miles on the same road, was somewhat damaged, but not seriously.

The damage to the Public Works has been immense—probably not less than $50,000. In this vicinity, about four miles south, the water is pouring in through a break at a tremendous rate, evidencing another break for an outlet somewhere below. Supt. Shufflin went to the break, and reported it a very bad one. There is also a huge hole at Lockburne. The aqueduct over the Licking at Newark is gone, and the canal below has gone through, washing away the railroad embankment and track on the C. O. line.

The Scioto broke through the National Road between here and Franklinton, having overflown Ridgeway's levee, thus inundating the bottom lands of Ridgeway and Sullivant. Sullivant's levee proved all sufficient, and had Ridgeway's held, no water would have got on the bottoms between this city and Franklinton. The latter levee will be repaired as soon as the flood subsides, and be made several feet above high watermark.

BREAK IN THE WABASH CANAL—CULVERTS WASHED AWAY.

[From the Lafayette Journal, April 12th.]

Quite a serious outbreak occurred in the Wabash and Erie Canal, near Durgy's run, this side of Holabird & Co.'s distillery, on Monday night last, which will put the opening of navigation off for about ten days. It is supposed that some malicious person first made a cut in the embankment, and the heavy rains had the effect of widening the breach, which is now nearly seventy feet long and twenty-five feet deep. The break cannot be repaired until the water falls in the river, as it is now too high to work to any advantage. Several boats passed up on Monday, and a great many are loading all along the line of the canal. The trains from the West, on the Toledo and Wabash railroad, due here at 7:15, on yesterday morning was detained about an hour in consequence of the washing out of two culverts, on the line of the road, one on the Wea Prairie and the other one mile and a half this side of Nebraska station. They have been temporarily fixed and no detention will occur in the passing of trains.

AT PITTSBURG.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, 12th.]

Quite a throng of people crowded the pavements along the wharves of both rivers yesterday to see the freshet which the late rains have produced. From the indications at that time it seemed the flood would rival that of '52, and perhaps even reach as high as that of '32. The rivers continued rising the whole day, during the morning the Allegheny at the rate of about five inches an hour. The Monongahela, we think, did not swell so rapidly. The wharves presented an excited scene, the freight being huddled together in close contact, to remove it from the constant approach of the water, and all the boats that were receiving cargoes having the largest available force employed to store away in the hold what was intended for shipment. The hull of the steamboats at the mouth of Wood street could be seen from almost any square between Water and Liberty streets, and it looked very much as if they were going to run up the street and form a communication by water between some of our prominent business houses and the wharf. We believe in the flood of '32 the water came as far perhaps as Second street, but subsequent pavings have no doubt made Wood street higher than it was then. At the Point a number of houses were inundated, the water reaching some distance into the first story, but how high we were only able to conjecture, as we could not get near enough to make an estimate. Four flat boats were sunk a hundred feet below the bridge, and it was reported the men on board were drowned. This, however, was incorrect. They were all saved, one man by climbing up the brush and drift that had lodged against the pier, from which he was rescued by persons on the bridge. A number of coal boats, we understand, passed over the dam on the Monongahela slackwater. The pier mark on the Monongahela bridge registered about 33 ft. at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The Allegheny river began to rise on Monday morning, and has steadily continued to do so until the present time. On Tuesday afternoon, the residents in the lower part of Allegheny, known as the "Bottom," began to move out their household goods, in anticipation of a flood similar to that of '52. In the evening about 8 o'clock, "Smoky Island" was completely under water, and the cellars and first stories of many houses in the lower part of Allegheny were filled with water. The water in the channel of the Allegheny river at dark on Tuesday, as shown by the "mark," was 25 feet. The river that night kept steadily rising until 5 o'clock, Wednesday morning, at the rate of 8 inches an hour; after that, untill midnight last night, at the rate of 3½ inches an hour.

At an early hour (6 o'clock) on Wednesday morning, the families living on the river bank, saw that an inundation was inevitable, and begun to move their furniture to the upper stories of their dwellings, and prepare for the worst, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, most of the residences from up the river up to Robinson street were flooded, that of Sol. Schoyer, Esq., being completely isolated from the rest of the city by the surrounding water, the only means of communication being by means of boats. The water continued to rise at the rate of an inch and three-quarters an hour until our paper went to press.

The water at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning had reached Lacock street, by way of Craig, and the people were moving out by boats. At 10 o'clock it was within three feet of the mark of '52 flood. At 11 o'clock it reached Robinson street, by way of Sandusky street.

On the Pittsburgh side of the river at 12 o'clock, the water had reached the steps of the Perry and Scott Houses, and the steamboats Venango and Allegheny Belle, No. 2, were anchored within twenty-five yards of the Scott House, to the fire-plug on the corner of Hancock and Duquesne Way. This is the most disastrous flood that has occurred since 1852, and it will take thousands of dollars to repair the damage it has already done.

At 8 o'clock last night, it was rising more rapidly than at any other time in the afternoon. The water was four feet and a half high in the Penn cotton mill. A large pile of 2½ inch plank, probably ten feet high, passed the suspension bridge in the afternoon, not a plank was displaced.

Quite an animated scene was presented by the people moving by skiffs, men and boys on rafts, poleing around, and every now and then falling in and getting a cold bath. Crowds of both sexes were on the suspension bridge watching affairs.

At 12 o'clock last night, the atmosphere was clear and cool, the stars shining brightly, and no appearance of any more rain.

SPECIAL NOTICE. We are now manufacturing, very extensively, Ladies' Cloth and Silk Raglans, Bournous, Traveling Cloaks AND LADIES' SPRING AND SUMMER Outside Garments, Of every description. All made and trimmed in the very best manner, and cut from the latest PARIS SHAPES. We sell Garments of every description *For the Retail Price of the Material.* Our stock is now completely assorted in every department, and we offer inducements to buyers, at wholesale or retail, only to be equalled in New York city. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE COLLARS, THREAD VEILS, BERTHAS, LACES, PARASOLS, HAIR ORNAMENTS, ALEXANDER KIDS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, KNIT SHAWLS, KNIT CAPES, SHAWL BORDERS, THREAD STORE GOODS, FANS. Good Goods! Fair Prices!! Complete Assortment!!! ADDISON GRAVES, (SUCCESSOR TO C. T. ATKINSON,) 78 Lake Street, Chicago, Ills.

J. L. McVICKAR & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber. Office corner Lake and West Water sts. Joists, Timber and Dimension Lumber cut to order. Country dealers and builders are solicited to call on us before purchasing, as our facilities for cutting lumber are unequalled. ☞ Lumber and Shingles by the cargo. J. L. McVICKAR & Co.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS! SPECIAL NOTICE! T. B. CARTER, Is now receiving large invoices of SPRING GOODS, Bought since the Great Reduction in Prices in the Eastern Markets, and will offer BARGAINS through the entire stock. Large Lot Cheap Skirts Just Received. T. B. CARTER, NO. 138 LAKE STREET.

NEW STORE.—NEW GOODS. WARNER & RUST, Wholesale dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls, And Goods generally kept in the line. For goods and particulars inquire at No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago. E. W. WARNER. E. W. RUST.

1860. SPRING TRADE. WEBBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 . . Lake Street, Chicago . . 25 JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! ☞ 1860 ☜ NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's. BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's. NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's. FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 116 . . Randolph Street . . 116

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. 96 & 98 LAKE STREET, OVER THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S OFFICE. S. W. RIPLEY, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER, Offers to his old customers and the trade generally, a large and most desirable stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, SHAKER HOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, Leghorn and Straw Hats and Caps, FOR Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear, And a great variety of TRIMMED GOODS and other articles. The whole of which will be sold at AUCTION PRICES, And great inducements offered to CASH BUYERS. MILLINERS and TRADERS will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. Orders solicited and faithfully attended to. S. W. RIPLEY, Late at 31 and 33, Lake street.

41 - LA SALLE STREET, - 41 SPLIT ZEPHYR, SHETLAND WOOL, TINSEL ZEPHYR, SERPENTINE BRAID, SINGLE AND DOUBLE ZEPHYR, CROTCHED COTTON IN BALLS, Complete assortment received by SUTTON & BURKITT, (Late R. Dunk,) 41 LA SALLE STREET.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS. ☞ New Pianos from the best Eastern Manufacturers for $175 to $500. PIANOS TO RENT. OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. 99 . . Clark Street. . . 99

KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER. For sale at NO. 225 LAKE STREET, COR. OF FRANKLIN.

OUR STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS is now complete, and we are selling them cheaper than any other house in the city. Our number is 88 Lake St., op. Tremont House. BAKER & MOODY.

100,000 HAM SACKS— For sale by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, Agents, For CHASE & FAY, Boston. Letters D, E, F, G and H, holding Hams weighing from eight to twenty pounds. Cloth of Yellow and Orange Tints, neatly printed to order. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, No. 276 South Water street.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, With HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE THE ONLY American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public. $1,000 REWARD Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in accidental fire. S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York. C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents, 135 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion. OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. "We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet. "Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer. "A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas. Sole Agents for the United States, GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York. and BRAY & HAYES, 84 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

PRINCE Imperial Champagne, FROM DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE. Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the Country. This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. It is recommended by some of the first Physicians of the city of New York, over all other wines, on account of its extreme purity and delicacy, and those who once try it rarely use any other brand. Although only one year has elapsed since its introduction into this country, the demand is enormous and constantly increasing. Our arrangements are such as to ensure the quality of the Wine being maintained at its present high standard. The Prince Imperial is imported solely by us, we being the sole Agents of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., in this country. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 & 492 Broadway, N. Y.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & COMPANY, Would call the attention of the trade and the public to their REMOVAL From their Old Stand, 233 Lake street, to the newly built store, No. 181 Lake Street. No. 181 And offer, as before, their well known extensive stock of Gas & Steam Fitter's Materials. ALSO—SHAW'S PATENT GAS HEATER. With every variety of articles in their line.

THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS: THE DOUBLE TRAIN, THE PARISIAN BELLE, THE GOSSAMER, THE WOVEN. See that our Name, and the Crown are stamped on every [illegible]. For sale by P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake st.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, [illegible] Apply at ABBOTT'S Agency, 124 South Clark street, up stairs.

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES, Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe, Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (or other) 1½ inches in diameter, with Covert's Permutation Bank Lock WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE. We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock. Wilders Fire Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 137 South Water street.

STANTON'S FAMILY GROCERIES, No. 122 South Clark Street, — OF THE — Best Qualities, Hams, Tongues, Salmon, SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL, HERRING, Flour, White and Yellow Corn BUCKWHEAT, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE Teas, OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHO, Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL, Coffees, JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO, ROASTED AND GROUND. AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES, Preserved Fruit of all Kinds WINES and LIQUORS, Of the Best Qualities and Warranted Pure.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.— 106 - - Lake Street, - - 106 MARSH BROTHERS Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with A MAMMOTH STOCK OF FURNITURE BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, large experience in the business, giving it our personal attention, and selling exclusively FOR CASH, We feel confident that no house in our line can sell Equally Low Prices. No one should fail to EXAMINE OUR STOCK PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING. MARSH BROS. 106 . . . . . . Lake Street. 106

JUST RECEIVED. A Large and Full Stock of FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS. H. BURWELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7 Tremont Block. No. 7 DEARBORN STREET.

NEW GOODS! Hoffman & Vogt, AT 75 . . LAKE STREET . . 75 Are now receiving their SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, and cordially invite the citizens to call and examine them. We are prepared to make up to order, on short notice, and in a style unsurpassed by any house in the city. HOFFMAN & VOGT.

EDWARD ELY, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, Having just returned from New York, where he has been spending most of his time the past month, in making rich and tasteful selections of seasonable goods adapted to men's wear as also becoming thoroughly conversant with all the newest and most desirable modes of manufacturing the same, is prepared in EVERY PARTICULAR to cater to the taste of all who wish a Genteel Garment, combining utility with taste. Also deals largely in the best article of W. ITE SHIRTS sold in this market, to which he invites the special attention of all who are in search of JUST THAT THING. We keep also every article in the line of Gents' Furnishing, from the collar to the sock, and paying especial attention to this Branch of our business, are always in readiness to supply our patrons with all the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON, as well as everything in the staple line. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited. N. B. English, French, and American Fashions received monthly. EDWARD ELY, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 9 Tremont Block, Chicago.

BURWELL & WYANT— Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, DEARBORN STREET, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago, Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection of SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES, In Their Line. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit and give Satisfaction. AGENTS FOR THE Golden Hill Shirts.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver Plated & Brittania Ware, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 LAKE STREET.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
STEEL Slides.	CARD CASES In Pearl.	BRUSHES Hair.
STEEL Buckles.	CARD CASES In Shell.	BRUSHES Cloth.
STEEL Clasps.	CARD CASES In Silver.	BRUSHES Teeth.
STEEL Bracelets.	CARD CASES In Ivory.	BRUSHES Flesh.
STEEL Combs.	CARD CASES Pearl Carved.	BRUSHES Hat.
STEEL Purses.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Silver.	BRUSHES Nail.
STEEL Ornaments.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Gold.	BRUSHES Whisks.
STEEL Shawl Pins.	CARD CASES All kinds.	BRUSHES All kinds.
AT	AT	AT

JOHN D. PARK'S, 124 . . . Lake Street. . . . 124

EDWARD F. PEUGEOT, Manufacturer of WILLOW CABS, WILLOW CABS, Children's Gigs!—Children's Gigs!! Children's Gigs!—Children's Gigs!! AND CARRIAGES!!! AND CARRIAGES!!! To get them go to PEUGEOT'S Great Variety Store, No. 40 CLARK STREET.

CARPETS! CARPETS! GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 and 137 Lake Street, (UP STAIRS.) HOLLISTER & WILKINS Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North West, of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Body Brussels, Tapestry Ingrain, Stair, and other CARPETINGS! RUGS, MATTINGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS. CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS. SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS, NAPKINS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, TOWELS, TABLE LINEN, QUILTS, BLANKETS, PILLOWS, And every description of HOUSE FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERING GOODS. Prime Live Geese Feathers, ETC., ETC., ETC. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.

THE NEW PATENT CORRUGATED SKIRTS. Reducing the Weight of Skirts And increasing their strength nearly twofold, ARE FOUND ONLY IN THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS. For sale by P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake st.

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES! Brush Factory, NO. 104 RANDOLPH STREET NO. We have a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale and Retail, comprising in par: PAINT, WHITE-WASH, VARNISH, SCRUB, SHOE, and HORSE BRUSHES, &c., Of good quality and workmanship, which we will sell at low prices for cash. GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 Lake Street, Offer at Wholesale and Retail the Largest Assortment of CHINA, Crockery and Glass-Ware, TABLE CUTLERY, Looking Glasses and House-Keeping Goods TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. Our prices are low, terms liberal and goods of superior quality. We invite purchasers to examine our stock.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
COMBS, In Shell.	POCKET BOOKS, In Morocco.	PURSES, In Steel.
COMBS, In Steel.	POCKET BOOKS, In Russia.	PURSES,
COMBS, In Ivory.	POCKET BOOKS, In Calf.	PURSES,
COMBS, In Rubber.	POCKET BOOKS, With Clasps.	PURSES,
COMBS, In Gold.	POCKET BOOKS, With Bands.	PURSES,
COMBS, All Sizes.	POCKET BOOKS, All Styles.	PURSES,
COMBS, All Kinds.	POCKET BOOKS, All Kinds.	PURSES, All Kinds.
GO TO	GO TO	GO TO

JOHN D. PARK'S, 124 . . . Lake Street . . . 124

BIRD CAGES.—Large Stock— Great Variety. Now in store, and to be kept up during the season the best stock of BIRD CAGES TO BE FOUND IN CHICAGO, And they will be offered TO THE TRADE at very low prices. I will be glad to fill small orders for Cages, as many of the goods we keep, which in style of finish will be found superior to any; and as the Manufacturer's Agent, At WHOLESALE, the prices will be low. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, 47 State street.

LIGHT, FLEXIBLE AND STRONG, NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL IN SHAPE. Approved by all. Inquire for THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS. For sale by P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake st.

SHOW CARDS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, &c. IN ONE OR SEVERAL COLORS, To order at lowest rates, by WM. H. RAND, Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Machine Belting, RUBBER, LEATHER AND COTTON DUCK; CONDUCTING, STEAM & ENGINE HOSE; FIRE BUCKETS, GASKETS, TUBING, RUBBER & HEMP PACKING, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS AND CLASPS. Rubber Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Of all kinds. JOHN B. IDESON & CO., Agents for the Manufacturers.

ANTIQUE MARBLE MANTLES For sale at 105 Dearborn Street, BY NEW YORK MARBLE COMPANY. WELLS LAFLIN, Agent.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

PURE NATIVE WINE Made from the WILD GRAPE. This Wine has a very rich flavor and is an excellent article for Invalids. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE. Price $4.00 per Gallon. GALE BROTHER'S Family Prescription Store.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Twines and Cordage, Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street.

Special Notices.

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.— What a horrible thing, in fact— That worms should in Children be sucking! Can nobody tell mothers what Is the best way these vermin of quieting? Yes, hear the glad tiding of truth, BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE, tasteless as water, Destroys these assailants of youth And harms not the child by the slaughter. GERRETT NORTON, Proprietor, New York. ☞ Price 2½ dimes. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, No. 124 Lake street.

☞ McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture performs, in every instance, what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty that morning dispels night, all the varieties of a severe cold or a harrassing cough, and relieves influenza, hoarseness, and tickling of the palate and throat. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma REMEDY.—Who that endures the agony of Asthma, choking in dark weather, and never well enough to enjoy even a genial atmosphere, does not long with intense anxiety for relief and cure? In this preparation the means are presented. It is a positive, absolute, unexceptionable specific both for Asthma and Whooping Cough. Price 50 cts. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Vincent, Himrod & Co., was dissolved by its own limitation on the first of January last, and by mutual agreement on the 24th of March thereafter. All persons having unsettled accounts, and knowing themselves to be indebted to the said firm, will please call at the old stand, 242 Lake street, and settle up and pay up. B. B. VINCENT, WILLIAM HIMROD, DAVID HIMROD, JOHN H. VINCENT, DAVID SHIRK. Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership under the name and style of Vincent, Tibbals, Shirk & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing Stoves, and selling them in this market, at the old stand of Vincent, Himrod & Co., No. 242 Lake street, and 283 South Water street. B. B. VINCENT, DAVID HIMROD, CHAS. M. TIBBALS, DAVID SHIRK, JOHN H. VINCENT. Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, expires this day by its limitation, and by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson. JOHN B. WRIGHT, JOHNATHAN GILLETT, LEVI RAWSON. New York, March 31, 1860.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business as successors of Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front street. JOHN B. WRIGHT, LEVI RAWSON. New York, March 31, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.— The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a WHOLESALE GROCERY —AND— GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, Under the firm name of Norton, Robb & Co., and have taken the Store No 16 River street. HORACE NORTON, CHAS. ROBB, H. E. NORTON. Chicago, April 1, 1860.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Collins, Brown & Burgie, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of J. P. Brown. Collins and Burgie will settle up all out-standing claims of the late firm. J. L. COLLINS, JOHN P. BROWN, H. C. BURGIE. Chicago, March 7, 1860. The undersigned will continue to carry on the Foundry business at the old stand, cor. Van Buren and Jefferson sts. COLLINS & BURGIE.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS. 184 . . . . South Clark street. . . . 184

Medicines, &c.

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil. That it is an established fact that Oils, to be assimilated must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach. That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in proper condition to emulsify all the amount of oil taken, and that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil passes off unaffected, and consequently inoperative. That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, is an emulsion of itself being in contact with a liquid, which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, whatever its condition may be. Oil to be prescribed when the Physician believes Cod Liver more reliable than the crude oil, my Jelly is more reliable than the crude oil. Sold by FENTON & CO., 84 Lake street.

ROSE GLYCERINE— A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin, and admirably adapted for curing Chapped or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all other Eruptions. Sold only by FENTON & CO.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press.

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858. Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858. Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO. Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York. (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

HOUSE DRAINS NOTICE.— SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., April 2d, 1860. The following order was passed at a regular meeting of the Board to-day: ORDERED, That hereafter all private drains connecting with the sewers shall be laid by persons licensed by this Board, as hereinafter provided, or by its authorized agents. The applicant for license shall, together with two responsible citizens, known to be at least two members of the Board, sign a bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, to ensure that the work is a thorough and workmanlike manner, and to in all respects agreeably to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by this Board, and to keep the same in good repair, and hold the proprietors of the lots on which the drains may be laid and the City harmless from all damage arising from any imperfection or carelessness of workmanship, for the space of two years, after the execution of the work. ORDERED, That notice of the adoption of this regulation be published in the city newspapers. By order of the Board. J. D. WEBSTER, Acting Commissioner.

EVERY LADY IN AMERICA Who Values Comfort, Health and Elegance, SHOULD HAVE ONE OF Thomson's Corrugated Skirts. For sale by P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake st.

MASSASOIT HOUSE. FOOT OF SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Only fifty feet from the Great Central Depot of Burlington and Quincy, Hannibal and St. Jo, Illinois Central, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Cairo and St. Louis, Cincinnati. BY E. WINNE. This house is now under the management of E. Winne, well known as former proprietor of the Neil House, Columbus, and Glode House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be sustained in all respects as a first-class house, at the low rate of $1.50 per day. Baggage taken to and from the depot free of charge.

TALLOW AND CANDLES.— No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Wholesale from buyers. P. O. Box 3064. J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie st., Corner State and Archer Road.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse, formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, we are now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public. HIRAM WHEELER.

BABCOCK & PEEK, (Successors to Willard, Peck & Co.) 171 . . . Randolph Street . . . 171 MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. ☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and to Furnishing Hotels.

SAFES—SAFES—SAFES! FIRE PROOF SAFES. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—
What a horrible thing is a worm—
That vermin should in Children be sitting!
Then nobody tell mothers what
Is the best way these vermin of quieting?
Yet hear the glad tiding of truth,
Bryan's Vermifuge, tasteless as water,
Destroys those assailants of youth
And harms not the child by the slaughter.
GENETT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, No. 124 Lake street. ap21m

McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture.—Hitherto, in every instance, what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty, that teasing dispute night, all the varieties of a cough, from a tickling to a harassing cough, and relieves influenza, [illegible] tickling of the palate and throat. Price 50 cents.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. ap21m

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.—For that endures the agony of Asthma, [illegible] in dark weather, and never well enough to enjoy a good atmosphere, does not long with intense anxiety for relief and cure? In this preparation the means are [illegible]. It is a positive, absolute, unexceptionable specific both for Asthma and Whooping Cough. Price 50 cts.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

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DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Vincent, Himrod & Co., was dissolved by its own limitation, on the first of January last, and by mutual agreement on the 24th of March thereafter. All persons having unsettled accounts, and knowing themselves indebted to the said firm, will please call at the old stand of [illegible] Lake street, and settle up and pay up.
B. B. VINCENT,
WILLIAM HIMROD,
DAVID HIMROD,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
DAVID SHIRK.
Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name and style of Himrod, Shirk & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing and selling them in this market, at the old stand of Vincent, Himrod & Co., No. 243 Lake street, and 90 South Water street.
B. B. VINCENT,
DAVID HIMROD,
CHAS. M. TIBBALS,
DAVID SHIRK,
JOHN H. VINCENT.
Chicago, April 11th, 1860. ap12c68-1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, expires this day by limitation, and by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson.
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
JOHNATHAN GILLETT,
LEVI RAWSON.
New York, March 31, 1860.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business at the stand of Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front street.
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
LEVI RAWSON.
New York, March 31, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a

WHOLESALE GROCERY

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

Under the firm name of Norton, Robb & Co., and have taken the Store No. 16 River street.
HORACE NORTON,
CHAS. ROBB,
H. E. NORTON.
Chicago, April 1, 1860. ap2-b973-1m

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Collins, Brown & Burgie, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of J. P. Brown. Collins and Burgie being only authorized to settle all outstanding claims of the late firm.
J. L. COLLINS,
JOHN P. BROWN,
H. C. BURGIE.
Chicago, March 7, 1860.
The undersigned will continue to carry on the Foundry business at the old stand, cor. Van Buren and Jefferson sts.
COLLINS & BURGIE.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

AT

DRAKE & BRO'S,

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

184 .... South Clark street. 184

Medicines, &c.

REASONS FOR USING

QUERU'S

Cod Liver Oil Jelly.

The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.
[illegible]
Sold by FENTON & CO., 94 Lake street.

ROSE GLYCERINE—A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin—admirably adapted for curing Chapped or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases. Sold only by FENTON & CO.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:
BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.
The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.
WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,
J. K. BRAGG.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. no

HOUSE DRAINS NOTICE.—Sewerage Commissioners' Office, Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1860.—The following order was passed at a regular meeting of the Board to-day:
Ordered, That hereafter all private drains connecting with the sewers shall be laid by persons licensed by this Board, as hereinafter provided, or by its authorized agents. [illegible]
Notice of the adoption of this regulation [illegible] published in the city newspapers.
By order of the Board,
J. D. WEBSTER,
Acting Commissioner.

EVERY LADY IN AMERICA Who Values Comfort, Health and Elegance, SHOULD HAVE ONE OF Thomson's Corrugated Skirts. For sale by P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake st.

MASSASOIT HOUSE.

FOOT OF SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Only 50 feet from the Great Central Depot of Burlington and Quincy, Hannibal and St. Jo, Illinois Central, Lake Shore and Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Cairo and St. Louis, Cincinnati.

BY K. WINNE.

This house is now under the management of K. Winne, well known as former proprietor of the Neil House, Columbus, and of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be sustained in all respects as a first-class house, at the low rate of $1.50 per day. Baggage taken to and from the depot free.

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Wholesale trade supplied from buyers. P. O. Box 3964.
J. C. MITCHELL.
Works on Clinton st. Corner State st. and Archer Road.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
HIRAM WHEELER.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.
171 .... Randolph Street 171
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and of [illegible]

SAFES—SAFES—SAFES!
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
[illegible] of Davidson's Celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. [illegible]
A. QUACKENBOSS, Agent.

New Publications.

SOUTH AND NORTH; Or, IMPRESSIONS RECEIVED DURING A TRIP TO CUBA AND THE SOUTH.

By John S. C. Abbott.

1 vol., 12mo, 352 pages. Price $1.

VOICE OF THE PRESS:
[From the New York Independent.]
The VERY BEST BOOK ON SLAVERY YET WRITTEN. Sound, judicious, kind, Christian, and most timely and faithful. [illegible] The author rehearses in a graphic way the measures of violence which [illegible]
[From the New York Tribune.]
[illegible]
[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.]
It is a CONTEMPTIBLE ABOLITION PRODUCTION, written in a very readable style, and well calculated to taint the minds of the young.
[From the Detroit Christian Herald.]
It furnishes VALUABLE INFORMATION on the questions which now agitate our country.
[From the Hartford Evening Press.]
The impressions are such as would be derived by any honest, fair-minded Northern man. It is WARM, DIRECT, ELOQUENT.
[From the New York Observer.]
The book is intensely and avowedly Abolition.
ABBEY & ABBOT, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau street, N. Y.

Business Cards.

NAT. A. HAVEN, LUMBER BROKER, Office of Lumbermen's Exchange, Room No. 2 Lind's Block.
The purchase and sale of cargoes afloat, or to arrive, as well as orders from St. Louis and the country, will receive prompt attention. ap7x2w

MAXWELL & DART, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, No. 50 Exchange Place, NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. KELLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office No. 42 Clark street, Room No. 2, (up-stairs.) Chicago, Illinois.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

F. H. & J. W. BOYDEN, LAW OFFICE. 136 ..... CLARK STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE ..... 136 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security.

JANSEN & BROSS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, and PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, No. 17 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts, Chicago, Ill. JOHN A. BROSS, U. S. Commissioner Northern District Ill. Notary Public of Cook Co.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. No. 75 Chestnut, North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.

J. THORNE CLARKSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. No. 5 Portland Block, NOTARY PUBLIC, Chicago, Ill.

For Pike's Peak.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—I am constantly curing and smoking Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, &c., which I offer to the trade at the lowest cash price.
T. D. BOOTH, Cor. Wells and Chicago ave., North Side.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally.
Agent for St. Louis Shot.
Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.
GEO. T. ABBEY, 136 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.
CHAS. A. EATON, Agent,
[SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.,]
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 36 Lake st.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL.
The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) just north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices:
ERIE COAL, ORMSBY COAL, MOUNT CARBON COAL, BRIAR HILL COAL, BLOSSBURG COAL, Large Egg, Small Egg, And Range Sizes of LACKAWANA COAL.
Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.
RENO & LITTLE.

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent.
Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings.
OFFICE—82 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

J. D. DECREET & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK. PROPRIETORS OF Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence, AND JOHNSON'S PATENT IRON ROLLING SHUTTER. OFFICE, NOS. 3 AND 4, PARDEE'S BUILDING, Corner South Water and Wells sts., Chicago.
S. B. Williams, Agent.
N. S. BOUTON. J. D. DECREET.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 150 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware.

H. V. DITMARS, PRACTICAL Machinest and Pressman, NORTH WATER STREET, One Door West of Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
Particular attention paid to repairing Printing Presses, manufacturing Chases, &c., &c.
Steam Engines rebuilt, and set up to order.
Orders from the country solicited. P. O. Box 242.

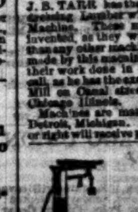
Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1896.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

2,000 KEGS NAILS, FOR SALE VERY LOW FOR CASH,
To close out stock.
J. M. CRAWFORD & CO., 26 Market street.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK done to order at No. 225 Lake, corner of Franklin street.
THOS. GEORGE.

COOKING RANGES, STOVES, Heaters and Furnaces,
Repaired when orders are left at 225 Lake street, corner of Franklin street.
THOMAS GEORGE.

WILDER'S PATENT CLAPBOARD & PLANING MACHINE.
J. B. TARR has the pleasure of announcing that he is now prepared to furnish Lumber with Wilder's Patent Siding and Planing Machine. These machines are superior to any other ever invented, as they will do better and more kinds of work than any other machine. [illegible]
Machines are manufactured by H. B. Johnson & Co., Detroit, Michigan. Letters addressed to them for machines or rights will receive prompt attention.



FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, SOLD BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

RAISINS—500 Quarter, Half and Whole Boxes M. R. and Layer Raisins, just arrived. WM. LITTLE & CO., 19 South Water street.

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860.

WESTERN NEWS.

ILLINOIS.—The Alton Courier says that "there is every indication that a large amount of money will be expended in Alton this season in building. On every hand carpenters and masons are busy." ....The house of Wm. T. Chapman, in Quincy, was entirely consumed by fire a few days since....Coal of good quality has been discovered on Genesee Creek, in Genesee....At Pinckneyville, Perry county, on Tuesday last, a man named Van Schwarz killed a man named Ceighshel by cutting his head open with an axe. An attachment existed between Ceighshel and Van Schwarz's daughter, which was obnoxious to the father, and from this cause came the murder....A double frame house at Woodstock, owned by G. B. Dake, was burned on Tuesday night last. The house had been for some time empty, and the fire, of course, was the work of an incendiary. Loss about $800—fully insured.

INDIANA.—The Randolph Journal says that on Monday evening last, a heavy rain storm passed over that region, doing a great deal of damage to buildings, fences, &c....The Vincennes Gazette says that the people there do not credit the charge that the agent of Adams Express Company committed the robbery of the office, for which he has been arrested....The Lafayette Courier says the story it published of four persons being drowned in Wea Creek, is a hoax, which some heartless and brainless scamp played off on the coroner. He ought to be pitched into a gutter full of dish water and made to swim a mile....The Lafayette Courier reports a collision between Hon. Daniel Mace and Col. John Ball, in which blows were exchanged without injury on either side; and another collision between N. B. Dodge and Mr. Ulrich. Verily, the "fighting term" is upon us....The Lafayette Journal says the Sheriff of that county recently took a young fellow to the Lunatic Asylum, from that place, who is remarkably handsome, whose insanity is believed to have been produced by a morbid development of his self-conceit.... The house of Mr. Holmes, near LaPorte, was struck by lightening on Monday night last during the severe thunder storm, and shattered from garret to basement. None of the family were seriously hurt....Rev. A. E. Simons, Baptist clergyman, was married in Kingsbury, La Porte county, last week, and returned home with his wife to Bigelow's Mills. The same night a party of rowdies assembled to "bell" or "chivarie" the Elder, one of which firing a pistol near a window, sent the wad through the glass, driving the pieces of glass in the face and eyes of Mr. Simons, a brother of the Elder.—Mr. Simons will lose one, if not both eyes..... The steam saw mill owned by Mr. Wan, at Tippecanoetown, LaPorte county, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Probably the work of an incendiary.....Charles M. Stover started from South Bend on Tuesday last, with 24 horses, for California, overland.

MICHIGAN.—The scarlet fever in its worst form is prevailing at Saginaw.....The prisoner Ackerman, who recently killed Farrar in the county jail at Flint, has been sent to the Insane Asylum.

WISCONSIN.—The Pike's Peak and Fond du Lac Mining and Lumbering Company left Fond du Lac last week for the former country. The Company numbers thirty persons....John Deaken, R. C. Tate and W. E. Strong, of Racine, on Saturday week bagged 253 English snipe in the vicinity of Silver Lake. Their ammunition gave out about four o'clock. If that had not occurred, they would have added 100 to the number.....On Friday last a woman with a child some four months of age, arrived at Mazo Manie from the West, and remained over night. On Saturday the woman got on board the train going West, leaving her child. A telegraphic dispatch overtook her at Avoca, where she had left the cars, and she was arrested and brought to Mazo Manie Monday morning.

IOWA.—The warehouses of McCormick & Fuller and Dudley & Dawson, Agency City, were entirely destroyed, with their contents, on Saturday night week. The total loss is from $7,000 to $8,000—no insurance....The Postoffice Department have established a new office at Bertram, Linn county, and appointed Mr. Knowles postmaster. This office is eight miles west of Mt. Vernon, on the line of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad....Hydrophobia has broken out among the dogs at Keokuk. Several mad dogs were killed in that town last week.....The burning of Bradley & Kenz's foundry at Burlington involved a loss of some $7,000....The Court House which was building in Harlan, was burned a short time since.

MINNESOTA.—In Reserve township, on Tuesday week, Williams shot a man and his wife named Herman. The latter probably recover, but his wife, who was at the time enciente, is in a precarious state.....The fire which occurred in St. Paul last Sunday night, destroyed property to the value of $10,000 to $12,000.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.—Last Wednesday night some strangers attempted to abduct young Moss, a colored boy about 12 years old, a son of a well-known resident. They offered him a ride in the cars gratis, and enticed him into the woodshed of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., and there fastened him, telling him he would leave on the 4 A. M. train west. They were discovered, however, and as soon as they had left, those who had been the operation went to the shed, released, and then hid the boy, while some of our police took his place to await the return of the kidnappers. These popular sovereigns, though, failed to keep their appointment, and justice was sadly disappointed.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

—A man calling himself Judge Underwood, has been traveling through the West, collecting money in the name of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. It has been discovered that he collected $2,700 in the State of Missouri alone, and large sums in Indiana. He is an imposter.

—The announcement is made that the Keokuk and Mt. Pleasant Railroad has "gone up." The Mt. Pleasant News states the matter thus: "It will be remembered that some time during the last fall, the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad formed a connection with Fort Madison; since that time it has dragged out a sickly existence, and, at the present time, the whole concern is advertised for sale by the United States Marshal."

What the Imperial Family of France is About.

[From a late Paris Letter.]

The Empress is very busy organizing amateur musical parties. Twice a week at the Tuileries small reunions take place under the direction of M. Juliani. The Princess Chieskaska has obtained an enormous success, and there is the Count de Prado, the wife too of Dr. Conneau, M. o'Aguado and M. de Menard, who stand in the first rank. The Empress is fond of music, and has some judgment. The second Empire, in fact, sadly feels the want of a second Josephine. Beautiful she may be, and amiable she most undoubtedly is, but this is not quite enough for the occasion. There are times when a femme vraiment spirituelle could give immense lustre to the young dynasty. But Napoleon has no help in this quarter. Mrs. Howard, the butcher's daughter, who during the days of his Presidentship lived with him in the Rue de Cirque, and is now a millionare and an honest woman, living with her husband, could in point of mind have made him a better Empress than beautiful Eugenie.

Two carriages ran against one another on Tuesday, near Arc de l'Etoile, which caused the upsetting of one of them, and a lady tumbled out, not hurt, but mortally alarmed. The Emperor happened to be passing by in an open carriage, and at once pulled up, and descended among the crowd to offer his assistance to the unfortunate lady. It was a Madame de Belfort, but she was so overcome by the shock as not to be able to express her recognition of his Majesty's gallantry. Napoleon has thus been rendered conspicuous in a new role.

Some few days since an auction occurred at the auction mart of an India ink drawing, bearing the magic signature of L. N. Bonaparte. It was a little thing, representing the chateau of Arenberg, in Switzerland, with a young shepherd leaning against a tree, playing on a pipe, and executed by him for M'me Recamier, in whose souvenirs allusion is made to it. It was sold for 785 francs.

Since my last little, prince imperial has completed his fourth anniversary. He bids fair to be a sharp boy, and already makes a fair attempt at reading, and even at writing. In riding and military exercise he is most precocious. His best language is English; though he perfectly understands everything that is said to him in German. On Sunday last the young gentleman very nearly set the Tuileries on fire. Even while the nurse was in the room, he had somehow or other possessed himself of a box of allumette, which, having lighted, he placed in a basket with a lid, and then popped it behind the window curtains. Soon the basket ignited and before the nurse could guess where the smoke proceeded from, the flames seized the rideau, and run up the cornice instantly. Assistance of course was quickly at hand and the fire extinguished, but not without one of the footmen being severely burnt about the hands. Nothing has been said about it in the papers, but I heard the circumstances from a gentleman to whom the Emperor himself mentioned it at dinner. On the occasion of the prince's birthday, his Majesty carried him to pay his respects to Prince Jerome.

A WINDFALL.—A gentleman in narrow circumstances, who has been working hard for many years, as discharging clerk on the levee, for the support of a large family, suddenly found himself in affluent circumstances yesterday. An uncle in Illinois, from whom he had not heard in a long time, died, leaving him his whole fortune, $75,000. The strangest part of the story is, that a gentleman from Illinois has been here making inquiries for a month past, concerning the fate of the family of the missing legatee, who was supposed to have died of yellow fever, in the year 1853.—N. O. Courier, 20th.

Carrying Deadly Weapons.

[From the New York Times.]

A young girl, a seamstress, dependent upon her daily labor for her livelihood, was crossing the Park yesterday morning, on her way to her work, when she was overtaken by Mr. Daniel McKay, a book-keeper at No. 405 Broadway. In passing her, McKay made a spring in order to avoid a puddle, dropped a pistol from his pocket, which exploded on reaching the ground, and the ball, after striking the girl's forefinger, traversed her right wrist, and lodged in her arm, and so far, has not been extracted. The wound, if not dangerous, is painful, may probably disable her for life, and in the meantime, leaves her helpless in the hospital.

This unfortunate woman is one more added to the list of the victims of the impunity which attends the disgraceful practice of carrying concealed weapons. That it should be so general as it is—for there is hardly a loafer, rowdy, or fireman, or "fast" man, in the City, whose pocket does not contain a revolver—is a disgrace to our civilization. We are in the habit of setting down people who go about their daily business with guns on their shoulders, or yataghans in their belts, as barbarians; but the open exhibition of one's personal armory is decent and Christian compared with our practice of stowing away little pistols in our coat pockets, because it is not cowardly and it is not treacherous. The usage which prevailed in the last century, of wearing small swords, is generally supposed to have given way to the strength and the efficiency of the law, and the increasing refinement of our manners. But the set of men in this city who carry deadly weapons under the black coat of peaceful-looking shopkeepers and clerks, and under the eye of the Metropolitan police, are far greater barbarians than any swashbuckler that ever haunted Alsatia. The old-fashioned bully flaunted his weapons before the world, showed his rapier and his swagger in the streets, and enabled peaceful people to get out of his way. Ours sneaks along with the dress and air of a deacon, talks like a tax-payer, grumbles over the inefficiency of the police, and keeps his implements of assassination carefully concealed in the breast pocket of a seedy black swallow-tail. The results of this manly custom are known to everybody. It causes nine out of every twelve petty rows to end in murder. It places the most inoffensive of the community at the mercy of its scum. It leads every year to innumerable accidents. The fact of its being a punishable offence does not seem to make the least difference. Nobody seems to fear any legal consequences from the sudden revelation of his private arsenal to the public gaze. If all men who walk up Broadway every day were searched, the number of those who would be found in possession of the means of murdering their neighbors, without a moment's warning, would astonish people who judge of our manners by the extent of our religious organizations, and who are in the habit of supposing life in New York a very different thing from life in the Chinese seas.

We do not deny the propriety of a man's arming himself who has to venture at night into dangerous localities. No police, however vigilant, can guarantee everybody against the ruffianism of such places as the Sixth and First Wards; and we hold that every citizen upon whom a night attack is made by a ruffian, renders society a service by treating his assailant like a wild animal. But what business have such people as Daniel McKay, "book-keeper at 405 Broadway," with loaded pistols in their pockets, at 8 o'clock in the morning, in front of the City Hall? What is the meaning of a shopman going to his employer's counting room armed with deadly weapons, and ready to scatter death among the passers-by at every plunge and tumble he makes through the municipal mud? The unfortunate victim in this case furnishes one more illustration of the extent to which the poor and helpless are made, in this city, the butts and playthings of recklessness and disregard of law, and she is entitled at least to the sympathy of the public, since she cannot have its protection.

How are we to Receive the Prince of Wales.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

Numerous are the plans suggested for the most fit and becoming manner of receiving the Heir-Apparent to the British Throne. Many of them are of a very unique nature. For example:—one person suggests a grand gathering of all the cold water men, that is to say, teetotallers, in the Province, to present an address to His royal Highness. Another suggests that an ode should be written—on what subject we are not told—set to music, and sung for the delectation of the Royal visitor. Another person urges that a ball should be given him, at which all the guests—the softer sex, we suppose, included—should appear in Canadian manufacture. All these suggestions are rich enough in their way; but the latest thing of the kind which we have seen is even better than these. A town in the eastern part of the country—whose name for the sake of its reputation we withhold from the public—determined on being up to the times. A deputation was to be sent to receive the Prince of Wales on behalf of this august place. The deputation was to consist of twenty-five Highlanders, to appear,

"All plaided and plumed in their tartan array."

A meeting to consider the momentous subject was called by the Reeve and Deputy-Reeve. Five "free-holders" attended. A resolution to the effect above stated was moved. No one said nay, and it was carried. But now came the most serious part of the business. The project was one which necessarily involved expense. A committee was appointed to raise sufficient funds. The hat was sent round, and a collection was made, amounting to the magnificent sum of seventy-five cents. This was enough. The project was abandoned, and the twenty-five Highlanders were spared the inconvenience and trouble which would necessarily arise had sufficient funds been collected. Verily we are a great people!

Piccolomini.

This lively little lady, who was puffed into popularity as a great prima donna, without being able to sing as well as an ordinary concert vocalist,—whose coquettish manners were assumed to cover her deficiency of voice and execution,—is said to be about quitting the stage. It was lately reported that she was married to an Italian Prince, who was nearly related to a Roman Cardinal, and then it was denied, upon "authority." We learn from a London paper, The Illustrated News of the World, that the little lady was betrothed, not married, and that after the 19th of this month, when her engagement with Mr. Lumley, late of her Majesty's theatre, will expire, she is to become Duchess Galdani and Marchioness Della Farnia.

We distrust all reports about Piccolomini.—She was Heralded in this country by such enormous lying, that we only believe what we know, that she is only a third rate singer. She was Ullmaned as a veritable Piccolomini, and she was Willised as "a real Princess;" her very name of Piccolomini being a nullity, as it was only an assumed appellation, and her patent as Princess being sealed, signed and delivered, as a mere "Pencilling by the Way," with no higher authority than the initials N. P. W.

We congratulate the public upon the approaching marriage, for we had a dread that "the Princess" would keep her promise of returning to this country, and "ze marvel 'alls" thereof, to pick up a few more of "ze dollaires" which she so easily obtained from a duped public last year. How long will Opera managers be encouraged, by success, to gull the public, as in the Piccolomini case?—Phila. Press.

The Emeute at the Indiana State Prison.

The New Albany Ledger gives the following account of the difficulty between the citizens of Jeffersonville and the Penitentiary Directors, about the employment of convicts outside the prison walls, which the telegraph told us something about a few days since:

Our readers are aware that a portion of the citizens of Jeffersonville have recently manifested considerable opposition to the working of the convicts in the prison outside of the walls, which has been rendered necessary on account of the overcrowded condition of the prison and the impossibility of providing employment inside of the walls. This (Tuesday) morning the affair came to a climax, for when the prisoners employed in wood chopping and brick making were taken out of the prison, they were met by some two hundred of the disaffected people of Jeffersonville, armed with clubs and missiles, who threatened to resort to force to drive them back. The Warden, Mr. Miller, who had no adequate force to oppose the excited crowd, quietly put the prisoners back into the prison. We understand that Governor Willard has been requested to come to Jeffersonville, and also Mr. Cookerly, one of the Directors. Mr. Brown, the Director who resides in this city, went up to the scene of difficulty this morning. The third Director, Mr. Buskirk, is absent from the State. As 150 of the convicts will be taken to Michigan City soon, we presume there will be little or no further necessity for working them outside the walls.

Gerrit Smith continues to improve in health. All the old vigor of mind has returned. He cannot, however, bear much excitement or fatigue, as his physical system is as yet weak. A few months will doubtless find him perfectly well, and if the dyspepsia, which was mainly the cause of his temporary insanity, is permanently cured, he may enjoy even better health than for many years past. So much for a good constitution, well guarded by a life of strict temperance.—New York Tribune.

The Southern Opposition men in Washington have one high hope. It is that Douglas will be nominated at Charleston. They feel confident of their ability, if he is nominated, to carry several Southern States, and take the inside track in the championship of slavery.

The Omaha Republican gives a list of persons who crossed the river at that point, in the first four days of April, bound for the gold region, as follows: From Iowa, fifty-five men; from Wisconsin, twenty-three men; from New York, five men; from Illinois, twelve men; from Minnesota, twenty-nine men—not a woman in the lot.

A letter from an officer of the African squadron says the discovery of coal in Liberia, with all the hill ranges abounding with it, will bring not only wealth but civilization to Africa. The only drawback is the want of proper harbors for vessels along the coast.

Governor Houston has written a letter, which appears in the Texas papers, declining to allow his name to go before the Charleston Convention. He says that any movement for his election to the Presidency must originate with the people.

The Cleveland Leader learns from good authority that Hon. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, will probably accept the invitation to deliver the oration at the inauguration of the Perry statue on the 10th of September next.

The Prince Imperial of France, having been born on the 16th of March, 1856, on Saturday, March 17th, 1860, he entered his fifth year. Galignani's Messenger says he is exceedingly forward for his age, as "he can already read, write and ride."

Insurance.

HOPE INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. Cash Capital $150,000.
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NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
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Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
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QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA.
Captial and Surplus ...... $389,746.70.
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E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't. Sec'y.
Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.—JANUARY 1, 1860.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	[illegible]
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	[illegible]
Cash loaned on call	[illegible]
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value)	[illegible]
Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, Mk't Val.	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]
R.R. and other Stock	14,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cents	[illegible]
State Stock, (Tenn., Ohio, Michigan, Missouri) 6 per cents	[illegible]
30 Shares State Bank Wisconsin	2,140 00
Total Assets	[illegible]
Total Liabilities	[illegible]

Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy holders will admit.
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NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus $174,475 44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE: PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Total Assets $1,000,000 00
LIFE INSURANCE: MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J., Total Assets .... [illegible]
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, AGENTS, 188 .... SOUTH WATER STREET 188

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000. Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.
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Miller & Willmarth,
Will represent the following Companies.
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HOME FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $1,458,396 00
PHENIX FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $324,487 73
LORILLARD FIRE INS CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $294,408 54
WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $472,494 00
MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $176,322 00
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus $220,000 00
CONWAY FIRE INS. CO., OF CONWAY, MASS. Capital and Surplus $255,312 00
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $234,382 00
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $1,600,000 00
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents.
T. L. MILLER. H. S. WILLMARTH.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 ----- Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL $1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 94,100 02

	Par Va.	M'k't Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$520,400	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		304,746 26
		$2,194,100 02

Claims unadjusted and not due $179,307.83
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL $400,000 00
SURPLUS 183,225 91
ASSETS.
Cash on hand, and in Bank $67,979 93
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents 34,131 88
Real Estate unincumbered 6,500 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate 26,300 00
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks .... [illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured 1,000 00
Par Val. Mk't V.

	Par Val.	Mk't V.
50 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	[illegible]	26,100
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury	400	412
Stafford	10,000	10,000
Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks	10,000	10,700
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,000
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,000
Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,000
Accumulated interest on investments		3,471

Total Assets $583,225 91
Total Liabilities . . . $40,704 53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the same, may be made to its duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other reputable Companies, and on the most [illegible] course of dealing.
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100,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES, For sale at Corn Exchange Bag Factory, HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the entire [illegible]

LARD OIL.—We keep constantly on hand a supply of No. 1 Winter Strained Oil, and are prepared to furnish the trade and consumers at a low rate. SHACKFORD & HOW, No. 3 Board of Trade Buildings.

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The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound.

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Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful Brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
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Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

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We are now receiving our stock for the Spring Trade, consisting of Boots, Brogans and Congress Gaiters for men; Ladies' Pegged and sewed Boots and Buskins, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., with a full assortment for Misses, Boys and Children. We purchased our stock BEFORE THE RECENT STRIKE, at low prices, and we shall give good bargains to cash buyers and to prompt paying men.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS!
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C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
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And would invite the special attention of buyers to their
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular.
We are Agents for the sale of
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Of which we have a full stock.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

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J. M. STINE & CO.,
37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue,
(UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and first-rate assortment of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC,
Adapted to the Spring Trade.
Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to
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Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with an early call when in the city.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860. — 1860.
HATS, CAPS,
AND
STRAW GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 56 Lake Street,
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E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.

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[Successors to John H. Weber & Co.]
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
25 ...... Lake Street, Chicago 25
Are receiving their Spring and Summer Stock, which, for extent and variety, will be equal, if not superior to any in the West, and will be offered on favorable terms to Cash and Prompt Time Purchasers.

1860 REMOVAL. 1860
H. W. Hunt & Co.,
Have removed to the spacious Warerooms on the Second and Third Floors of
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(BURCH'S BLOCK,)
We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade our usual stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
We are also opening our stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, Ducks, Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, &c.,
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
H. W. HUNT & CO.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
BOOTS & SHOES.
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We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. [illegible]
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
[illegible]
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SHAWL BORDERS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Shirts, Gloves, Mitts,
Small Wares, Notions,
ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.
Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH.
ADDISON GRAVES,
78 .... LAKE STREET 78

CASH JOBBING HOUSE.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
72 ... Lake Street ... 72
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Yankee Notions, Pedler's Goods,
Crockery, China, and Glass Ware,
INVITE MERCHANTS
To examine the most attractive stock in Chicago

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
BOSTON, March 23, 1860.
To Messrs. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Chicago, Ill.:
GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him.
Respectfully yours,
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 . . Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,
for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.
We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name.
We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.
We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of near two hundred per cent.
We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent, paid by all other dealers.
We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union with us when quality considered, to offer at competing prices with goods without Tips.
We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights.
That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS,
we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.
WADSWORTH & WELLS.

LELAND & MIXER,
231 ---- South Water-st ---- 231
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO.
WINDSOR LELAND. D. R. S. MIXER.

1860 - - - - - 1860
WOODEN WARE,
Willow Ware, Willows,
BROOM MAKER'S STOCK.

White, Stewart & White
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brooms,	Churns,
Twines,	Pails,
Cordage,	Matches,
Mats,	Pipes,
Brushes,	Measures,
Tubs,	Bowls,

CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS.
And every description of
House Furnishing Goods.
Which they offer unusually low for cash.
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 .. South Water-St., Chicago .. 95

Anno Domini 1860
Of American Independence .... 84.
Spring Announcement.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
30 LAKE STREET,
Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of
Known Brands of Goods,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN,"
warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

SPRING TRADE.—1860.
Field, Benedict & Co.,
81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of
Black and Col'd Broadcloths, all grades,
Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vestings,
Farmers and Mechanics Cassimeres,
Cottonades in great variety,
Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimeres,
Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks,
Spanish, Grass, House and Bay Linens,
Tweeds, Satinets, Corduroys, &c.
Also, a general stock of
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
40 South Water Street,
Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices.
Printing paper of every size and quality.

GARRISON'S
PREMIUM
LIQUID GLUE.
Medal Awarded at the U. S. Fair
OVER SPALDING'S GLUE.
BOTTLES TWICE AS LARGE
AT THE SAME PRICE.
BEST GLUE IN MARKET.
PUT UP NEATLY, BRUSH WITH EVERY BOTTLE.
Depot 103 Lake Street, Chicago.
P. O. BOX 3071.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, In Chancery. John H. Kinzie vs George C. Bates, Thomas Armstrong and James Averill.
Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State aforesaid, will, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1860, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of the following described parcel of real estate, to wit: "All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Chicago, and usually called the 'Sand Bar,' being all that part of the north fraction of section No. ten (10), in township No. thirty-nine (39), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, which lies south of the piers constructed in the harbor of Chicago, and which is not included in the water lots of Kinzie's Addition, as per the original plat or map of said Kinzie's Addition, on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Cook, to which said original map or plat reference is hereby made," or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due to said complainant upon said decree with costs, &c.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, April 9, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1860.—Phileus W. Gates, Evander S. Warner, Ambelina G. Warner, Thomas Chalmers and David R. Fraser vs. Samuel G. Burdick, Henry McAuley and Dexter H. Seger.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel G. Burdick, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Samuel G. Burdick, that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the 5th day of October, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November, 1859, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Samuel G. Burdick, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petitioners' petition, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
LARRALL, SMITH & THOMAS, Compl'ts Sol'rs.
March 31, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860. William H. Townsend vs. Thomas B. McKinstry, Lavina McKinstry his wife, Jonathan Clark, George F. Crocker, Samuel F. Slater and Robert Clark.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas B. McKinstry, and Lavina McKinstry his wife, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry, his wife, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said court, on the chancery side thereof, on the twenty-[illegible] day of [illegible], and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1860, as is by law required.
Now unless you, the said Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of May, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complaint bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
SHANK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois. Circuit Court of Cook county.—In Chancery. Eunice Egerst vs. Andrew Egerst.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county, will, on the nineteenth day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirty-seven, (37) north of range thirteen, in said county of Cook. Terms of sale—one quarter cash, balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, March 29th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery.
George S. Wister vs. William M. Bowdoin, et. al.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North Door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the Northeast quarter of Section number thirteen (13) in Township thirty-nine (39), North of Range thirteen (13), East of the Third Principal Meridian, containing ten acres of land, more or less, in the County of Cook aforesaid. Said sale to be made in pursuance of an order of said Court.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, March 24, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Malcom McNeill and John W. Fraser have made default in the payment of three promissory notes [illegible] dated on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 18[illegible], payable to the order of Jacques Foull on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1860, with interest at six per cent, two of said notes being for five hundred dollars each, and one of the [illegible]; said notes being secured by deed of trust executed by said McNeill and Fraser of date with said notes, running to the undersigned as trustee and conveying to us lot number [illegible] in block number [illegible] and one (101) in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, which deed of trust was recorded in the Recorder's office of said County, in book 137 of deeds, page [illegible].
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers and provisions of said Deed of Trust contained, and on the application of the legal holder of said notes, we the undersigned trustees, will on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the premises above described, to make the money due on said notes, together with the costs of sale.
JACQUES FOULL, SAMUEL STRAUS, Trustees.
Chicago, February 28, 1860.
Room No. 14 Metropolitan Block.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, William Goldie, vs. Florence Mahoney, John D. Mahoney, and Charles J. Hull.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien.
Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of said Court, will, on the seventh (7) day of May A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, the following described premises, together with the building thereon, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), and twenty-five (25), in O. J. Hull's subdivision of block fifty-two (52), in Canal Trustee's subdivision of section thirty-three (33), in township forty (40) North of range fourteen (14), East of third principal meridian.
IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Geo. R. Eckley and Letitia W. Eckley, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, by their certain indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, mortgaged to Robert F. Lane, his heirs and assigns, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note of even date with said mortgage, and therein specified, for the sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents ($1,627.58) with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from September the 27th, 1859, the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, to-wit: The West half of the Northeast quarter of Section number seventeen (17), in Township number twenty-six (26), North of Range number ten (10) East, being eighty acres. Also the East half of the Northwest quarter of section number nine (9), in Township twenty-six (26), North Range number ten (10) East, being eighty acres in Iroquois county, Illinois. Which said mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Iroquois on the fourth day of October, A. D., 1859, and duly recorded in Book number Nineteen, page three hundred and [illegible]; and whereas default was made by the said George R. Eckley, in the payment of the said promissory note and interest, [illegible] terest at ten per cent per annum from September [illegible] 1859. Now, therefore, default having been made [illegible] the uses and purposes therein specified, I, Robert F. Lane, the said mortgagee, will sell at public auction, for cash, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, the said described lots and parcels of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said note with interest and costs, and all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said George R. Eckley and Letitia W. Eckley, their heirs and assigns.
ROBERT F. LANE, Mortgagee.
April 11th, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The executors of the Estate of J. Barber will offer for sale at Public Auction at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the 15th day of May next, the following lots and discription of property, being part of said estate, to-wit:
LOTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
[illegible]
Lot 12, block 45, School Sec., subject to redemption for $3,000, 50x180 feet.
LOTS IN PERU, ILL.
Lots 1 and 8, in block 18. (The C. & R. I. Railroad has the right of way.)
LAND IN WINNEBAGO CO., ILL.
[illegible]
LANDS IN TOWN & COUNTY OF OTTAWA, MICH.
[illegible]
Also—Propeller I. Barber, (if not sold previously by private sale,) built in Cleveland, O., 1854. Length [illegible] feet. Measurement 263 61-95 tons.
TERMS.—One half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and with satisfactory security.
S. LIND and S. S. SLATER, Executors.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
$25 $35 AND $40.
L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED
Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $100 Machine, which are large, but easier to manage and to [illegible] table, have the improved feed, straight needle, and very few common parts, all of the [illegible] RUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are easily finished. Either Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather and Embroider.
They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at several Fairs. [illegible]
Samples, Circulars and Cut sent on receipt of stamp.
[illegible]
LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.
AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us at 128 Lake street, or address N. CORNELL & CO., P. O. Box 3063 Chicago, Illinois.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—DENTISTS, [illegible] WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ...... Post Office Box [illegible]

DRS. BAKER & BUSH
Dental Surgeons.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Sou. Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box [illegible]

W. W. ALLPORT
DENTIST.
Office and Residence, No. [illegible] Washington street.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
(S. R. BINGHAM, Manager,)
108 . . Randolph Street . . 108
Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled
PORCELAIN TEETH,
[illegible]

ROGER'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA—IN POWDER. [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Press & Tribune,
CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial and Commercial.

Amusements.

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